

# Herald Tribune

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## Buoyant '95 Is Forecast For Richest Economies

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The world's 25 richest nations can look forward to a buoyant and prosperous 1995, with economic growth improving from 2.8 percent this year to a solid 3 percent and inflation not a problem next year since it should average about 2.3 percent, according to an authoritative report issued on Tuesday.

The main item marring this otherwise rosy forecast, issued Tuesday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development here, was a reminder that economic growth on its own will not solve Europe's persisting jobs crisis.

The average unemployment rate among European OECD members is forecast to decline only slightly, from 11.6 percent this year to 11.3 percent in 1995. By 1996, unemployment among European member nations will still be 10.9 percent, the OECD said.

France, with a 12.6 percent jobless rate today, will continue to have the highest unemployment rate of any OECD country — 12.3 percent in 1995 and 11.7 percent in 1996.

In general terms, the semiannual report left no doubt that "economic prospects for the OECD area are at present better than they have been for several years."

It added that recovery had "spread to all major regions."

But, echoing the warnings of many business leaders and economists, the OECD also stressed that the global recovery should be seen as "a golden opportunity" for governments to carry out politically unpopular structural reforms, such as cutting fiscal deficits by rolling back the welfare state and deregulating labor markets.

The report also urged that central banks keep potential inflation at bay by way of a "prudent management of monetary policy," which is a polite way of saying that interest rates should be raised where economic growth seems in danger of fueling inflation.

These were among the other highlights of the 127-page report:

- Growth in the United States will slow from 3.9 percent this year to 3.1 percent in 1995 and 2.0 percent in 1996, but the United States will probably avoid recession. Since the U.S. economy is now running at nearly full capacity, the Federal Reserve should not hesitate to raise interest rates if needed to staunch inflation.

This view comes amid increasing concern among some economists and government officials that the Fed could go beyond cooling the economy and trigger a mild recession by 1996 if it raises interest rates too much. The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee met Tuesday for its final interest rate review of 1994, but did not announce any changes. (Page 10)

- The Japanese economy, still experiencing only a weak recovery and 1994 growth of just 1 percent, will achieve 2.5 percent in 1995 and 3.4 percent in 1996. Tokyo's current account will rise from \$140 billion this year to \$145 billion in 1995.

- Germany, the most important economy in Europe, will experience a "robust" recovery in its western regions and an "increasingly broad-based" improvement in its eastern states. Inflation is expected to decline from 2.3 percent in 1994 to 2.0 percent next year and then rise to 2.2 percent in 1996.

- France will enjoy growth of more than 3 percent in 1995 and 1996, but its budget

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SHOOTING NEAR WHITE HOUSE — A videotape showing policemen before they shot a man who reportedly brandished a knife on Tuesday. Page 3.

## Yielding, Intel to Replace Flawed Pentium Chip

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Trying to recover from a marketing miscalculation, Intel Corp. yielded to public pressure Tuesday and began offering free replacements for the flawed Pentium microprocessor that serves as the brains for the latest personal computer models produced worldwide.

Errors made by the Pentium in rarely used long-division problems were discovered last July by engineers for the world's largest chipmaker, but, as a spokesman ruefully admitted Tuesday, they were not publicized "because we didn't believe it was an issue then, and we still don't believe it's an issue for most users."

In a coincidental demonstration of the problems facing high-technology manufacturers in consumer markets, Microsoft Corp. announced Tuesday a delay until at least August for shipping its new Windows 95 operating software, which is just as essential as the Pentium chip in increasing the speed and sophistication of personal computers. (Page 9)

Jerry Michaels, managing editor of the computer magazine Release 1.0, has dubbed it "Windows 96" because he suspects Microsoft will not have the bugs out of it until 1996.

On Wall Street, the two announcements have shaken up the entire technology sector. Microsoft stock fell \$2.75, to \$59.875, because investors had counted on

revenues from the new program. But Intel stock rose \$3.44, to \$61.25, because the company was seen as finally confronting its problems even though the cost of replacement chips will cut earnings; the stock had slipped as low as \$58.625 on Thursday.

Intel had resisted requests to replace the flawed Pentium with an improved version until a mathematician at a small Virginia college discovered mistakes in his own arcane calculations of prime numbers last month and later verified them by publicly checking with colleagues on the computer Internet. Even then the company initially said that it would only offer new chips to such users as

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## Berlusconi Nearing the Brink Of a Parliamentary Showdown

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi is approaching a final showdown with his adversaries that will determine — possibly Wednesday and certainly within days — whether he clings to power.

The climax of Mr. Berlusconi's battle against open revolt by his Northern League coalition partner will begin when he addresses Parliament on Wednesday. Thereafter, the timing of events is as uncertain as the nation's future.

A senior Berlusconi aide, Giuliano Ferrara, forecast a confidence vote after the prime minister's speech on Thursday or Friday, but Deputy Prime Minister Giuseppe Tatarella, a member of the neo-Fascist National Alliance, which

supports Mr. Berlusconi, said the government would quit earlier.

"The government will resign tomorrow," he said on television on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Ferrara, the government spokesman, said it was "highly probable" that Mr. Berlusconi would seek on Wednesday to preempt three no-confidence motions presented to Parliament by his adversaries and, instead, demand a vote of confidence in his government.

"If the confidence motion fails, the government will obviously resign," said Mr. Ferrara, who holds ministerial rank in the Berlusconi government. From the way Mr. Berlusconi and his aides are talking, it is as if they view their rear-guard action this week as much as the

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A Grozny resident salvaging a pot from her home, ruined in bombing Tuesday.

## Cease-Fire Plan Is in Place, Carter Says

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Former President Jimmy Carter announced an agreement Tuesday between the warring parties in Bosnia to begin a nationwide cease-fire on Friday and stop fighting for at least four months.

He also brought the Muslim-led Bosnian government and the Bosnian Serbs closer than they have been for six months to sitting down again at a table and trying to negotiate a comprehensive peace settlement. Although slight differences remained over the basis for these talks, it appeared that they might begin early next year.

But the durability of the cease-fire, the

latest of more than 30 to be announced since the war began in 1992, and the eventual success of the peace negotiations remained open to question in that none of the deep differences between Muslims and Serbs that caused the war have been resolved.

These differences center on whether Bosnia should remain a single state or be dismembered and what territory each side should get.

After three days of hectic shuttle diplomacy between Sarajevo and the nearby Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale, Mr. Carter read a statement saying there was an accord on the "implementation of a nationwide cease-fire within 72 hours, including monitoring by United Nations

forces along all lines of confrontation."

He said that negotiations would begin Friday to build the cease-fire into a "total cessation of hostilities" that would last for four months "or for a longer period if mutually agreed by both parties." The negotiations are due to end by Jan. 1.

"We have an agreement from both parties on a four-month cease-fire," he said.

The essential difference between a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities is that troops would pull back some distance from the current front lines and allow United Nations troops to be put between them where necessary. How this is done will be discussed by generals from the rival

See BOSNIA, Page 2

### Kiosk

## Germany Willing To Aid a Pullout

BONN (Reuters) — The German government, breaking a half-century-old taboo on sending combat forces abroad, pledged on Tuesday to support NATO if United Nations peacekeepers have to quit Bosnia.

Government officials said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet had agreed to offer Tornado fighter-bombers, logistical support and medical personnel, if Parliament approves.

Book Review

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## Deep in China, a Salute to U.S. General

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

CHONGQING, China — General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of U.S. forces in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II, has made a return of sorts to this wartime capital. Communist Party authorities in this city, formerly Chungking, have invited the workers of a small factory that makes steel rims for motorcycle wheels to set up a museum to the American officer who struggled from 1942 to 1944 to get Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist army to fight the Japanese, not the Chinese Communists.

"He detested the corrupt and incompetent government of old China and hated the Kuomintang for fighting the Communists," the exhibition declares.

The Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, was the political foundation of Generalissimo Chiang's war effort, but its battlefield inertia and prodigious corruption were sources of constant exasperation in General Stilwell's headquarters, a stone house set on a cliff overlooking the Jialing River.

"The crux of it," General Stilwell once wrote, was that "they just don't want to get ready to fight."

He was formally chief of staff to the generalissimo. But today, the Communist Party authorities in Chongqing and in Beijing have embraced General Stilwell as an intellectual and soldier with a strong affection for the Chinese people who was willing to open a dialogue with Mao Zedong's Communists if that would help win the war.

Though the museum was formally opened in October during the visit by Defense Secretary William J. Perry, there appear to have been few if any Chinese visitors. Indeed, the museum has no hours of operation, and the door remains locked except when Americans or other foreigners arrange with municipal officials to open it.

Finding the remnants of the once-extensive American presence here requires a diligent search, for the city is a maze of winding roads on a rocky promontory at the confluence of the

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## Refugees Flee Rebel Capital As Russians Step Up Raids

Chechen Leader Shows No Sign of Wavering Despite 'Mass Killing'

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russian troops stepped up the pressure Tuesday on the breakaway Chechen Republic, with bombing raids on the capital, Grozny, and ground assaults on its outskirts that left key buildings aflame, many people killed and injured and sent thousands of refugees pouring from the city.

The Russian assault was the most intense one yet and appeared to be part of an effort to tighten a noose around Grozny without having troops try to enter it, a move that many warn would provoke a bloody street-by-street battle.

Russian officials asserted Tuesday that Grozny, where the Chechen leader Dzhokhar Dudayev and his armed supporters have dug in, was a "city in panic," with many Chechen fighters fleeing to take up positions in nearby hills. The Russians promised a continuation of "decisive offensive actions."

Mr. Dudayev accused the Russians of "mass killing of peaceful citizens — children, women and old people," according to the official Russian press agency, Itar-Tass.

Mr. Dudayev, a former Soviet Air Force general, showed no signs of wavering in his determination to fight to the end against a Russian assault.

Nikolai D. Yegorov, President Boris N. Yeltsin's coordinator for the Chechen crisis, predicted Tuesday that Russian troops would surround Grozny during the day.

Russian officials have predicted Grozny's imminent encirclement and isolation for a week now. But a combination of raw and foggy weather, opposition to the Chechen operation by some Russian troops and stiff resistance by unarmed civilians have repeatedly proved the predictions false and could do so again.

Indeed, the Russian onslaught was not without its problems Tuesday. Chechen fighters, armed with machine guns and rocket launchers, shot down a Russian helicopter during heavy fighting around the village of Petropavlovskaya, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) northeast of Grozny. The three soldiers on board were killed, the Interfax news agency reported.

The agency also reported that, despite government assertions that Russian ground forces were advancing on Grozny from all directions, tank columns in the east and west had not changed their positions.

[Russia said it was closing its borders with Georgia and Azerbaijan to prevent the movement of rebel fighters in Chechnya, Reuters reported. A Foreign Ministry statement carried by Itar-Tass said that, starting at midnight Tuesday, only residents of Russia who were returning home would be allowed to cross land borders with the two former Soviet republics, and that movement of goods or other people would be halted indefinitely.]

Russia opened its military assault on Chechnya on Dec. 11 to bring the rebellious, mostly Muslim republic back into the fold. As many as 40,000 Russian troops, backed by tanks and fighter planes, have been mustered for the assault on

See RUSSIA, Page 6

## The Kremlin's No-Win Battle Over Chechnya

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin's attempt to subdue the breakaway region of Chechnya has become a major military embarrassment for him and his high command, marked by battlefield fail-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ures, mutinous officers and a constantly widening credibility gap, according to Russian and Western analysts.

As the military action unfolds, evidence has surfaced of the Russian Army's low readiness, lack of training, beggary supplies and poor coordination, according to these analysts. It has become apparent that many of the troops — from generals to soldiers — oppose the military operation, often with remarkable openness.

But even more than the soldiers in Chechnya's cold and muddy fields, analysts said, the senior leadership in Moscow is to blame for underestimating the military challenge, overpromising Russia's ability to cope with it and then seeking to cover up the truth.

"The question is why the military actions have started now, at the least appropriate time from a military point of view," said Dmitri Ostalsky, chief editor of the liberal newspaper *Sovodnya*. "This is the main question. But there are many other questions as well."

No one doubts that the Russian armed

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 23.55	Down 0.08%
3767.15	112.12
The Dollar	
New York	1.5702
London	1.5702
Paris	1.5702
Frankfurt	1.5702
Yen	100.17
FF	5.414

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Armenia	1.400 CFA
Cameroon	9.00 FF
Cote d'Ivoire	9.00 FF
Egypt	9.00 FF
France	9.00 CFA
Gabon	9.00 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.
Italy	2,600 Lire
Kenya	1,100 CFA
Lebanon	1 JD
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10







# THE AMERICAS

## Police Wound Man Brandishing Knife Near White House

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — In the third shooting incident near the White House in two months, a knife was shot twice by police officers on Tuesday as he stood outside the building, the police and witnesses said.

The man, one of a group of people who stay in Lafayette Park across the street from the White House, was identified as Marcelino Corniel, 33.

Mr. Clinton was in the Oval Office when the incident occurred at 9 A.M. He was never threatened, the police said.

A videotape of the shooting showed at least four police officers standing several feet in front of Mr. Corniel, pointing their guns. Mr. Corniel was standing relatively still with a knife in his hands when one of the officers advanced toward him and fired twice.

Major Robert Hines of the U.S. Park Police said the shooting appeared to be justified.

"If somebody is brandishing a knife, it is justified to shoot him," he said. "The officer feared for his safety, so he shot the man."

Mr. Corniel was wounded once in the chest and once in the right leg and was in critical condition, according to a George Washington University Hospital official.

The incident is the third involving gunshots near the White House since late October.

On Oct. 29, a man peppered the north side of the White House with 29 rounds fired from a semiautomatic weapon.

## Leaner Government? Powerful Interests Will Have Nays

By John H. Cushman Jr.  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Senior administration officials have conceded that there are many potential obstacles to the budget cuts in energy, transportation and housing programs announced by President Bill Clinton.

But although the basic orders about where to cut have been handed down by the White House, there are many decisions yet to come on exactly where and how to cut.

Some of the proposals would end programs that have strong advocates in Congress and industry. Indeed, some of the reductions have been proposed in the past, only to be rejected. One of the biggest proposed

cuts, which is virtually certain to bring objections when the details become known, is in the Energy Department's program to clean up pollution left from decades of nuclear weapons production.

Of the \$10.6 billion the Energy Department has proposed to cut, \$4.4 billion is in its environmental budget. Environmental groups said such cuts would mean the department would fall billions of dollars short of the amount that must be spent to meet obligations.

But officials said they would delay only low-risk programs and would realize savings at high-priority projects by being more efficient, not by delaying them.

Another \$1.2 billion of the cuts in the Energy Department would come in its applied research programs, some of which have powerful constituencies.

While officials said Monday that the agency would definitely halt its extensive research into burning coal more cleanly, they could not say whether the department would also stop paying for research into nuclear fusion, an exotic potential energy source, or whether it would

close one of the national laboratories where other physics research is done.

In the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary Henry G. Cisneros produced a plan to streamline the agency but not a proposal that would result in significant savings.

At two briefings with reporters on Monday, he detailed a plan that would collapse 60 of the department's programs into three broad grant programs, free local housing authorities from a host of federal regulations and provide residents in

the country's 1.4 million public housing units with vouchers to pay for homes provided by either the public sector or the private sector.

Mr. Cisneros said that the restructuring would save the housing agency about \$800 million over five years, slightly more than 1 percent of the \$60 billion the Clinton administration hopes to find in spending cuts to finance its middle-class tax breaks.

The secretary said that a number of the changes had been contemplated for several months and did "not emerge from thin air." But he acknowledged that the results of elections last month and the administration's heightened desire to streamline government accelerated the process.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Army: 'Not President's Treasury'

**WASHINGTON** — The House Republican leader, Richard K. Armey of Texas, has asserted that the Clinton administration is misusing Treasury Department economists to support "blatantly political" attacks on Republican tax and spending proposals.

Mr. Armey, a conservative former economics professor who has spent much of his 10 years in Congress calling for far-reaching and often controversial changes in economic policy, criticized assessments by Treasury staff economists that showed that Republican tax-cutting measures would pose a high risk of adding to the deficit. Administration officials used those estimates to underscore their claims that the proposals were fiscally irresponsible.

Mr. Armey asserted that the administration's actions violated ethical and professional standards governing the use of the federal employees.

"This is not the president's Treasury," he said in an interview. "It's the people's Treasury, and I have to tell you I'm offended by this."

Treasury officials rejected Mr. Armey's criticism. "We think on proposals that have a high likelihood of being brought to Congress and passed by Congress, particularly at a time when people are worried about fiscal responsibility, that it is in the public interest to release numbers if we have them," said Leslie Samuels, assistant Treasury secretary for tax policy. (WP)

### Name to Know: Thomas J. Billey Jr.

**WASHINGTON** — He is an undertaker whose family has run the most prominent funeral home in Richmond, Virginia, for more than a century. He is so loyal to his roots in tobacco country that he keeps a framed picture with every brand of cigarette made by Philip Morris in his congressional office.

Few people outside of Richmond have heard of Representative Thomas J. Billey Jr. They soon will.

Thanks to the midterm election in which Republicans captured control of both chambers of Congress, and to his friendship with Newt Gingrich, the House speaker-designate, Mr. Billey will take over one of the most powerful and sprawling domains within the House: the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Billey, who is set to replace Representative John D. Dingell, will be shaping laws affecting a huge range of industries.

It is a committee with a huge mandate, though the new Republican leaders have somewhat pared down its authority. And Mr. Billey, a folksy and unfailingly courteous politician who is 62, makes it clear that he will push for much lighter regulation of business.

Forget, for example, about regulating tobacco as a drug, an idea that had been championed by some committee Democrats. "I don't know that we'll get around to that," he said last week, in a supreme understatement. (NYT)

### Stink at Pig Farm and Bush Library

**COLLEGE STATION, Texas** — Residents of a rural area near Texas A & M University are raising a fuss over the relocation of a pig farm being displaced by construction of the George Bush Presidential Library.

School officials plan to move the Texas A & M Swine Center from a corner of the 90-acre (36-hectares) library site a few miles west to a place known as Brushy Community.

"The bottom line is, Brushy Community residents don't want the pigs out there," said Tam Garland, an A & M veterinarian whose home would be about 300 yards from the pig center. "Whether it's five pigs or 500 pigs, we don't want them. You can't keep a pig from stinking." (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Judith Schaeffer of People for the American Way, a liberal advocacy group, on the planned lawsuit by a Mississippi woman who says her children have been harassed and ridiculed for opting out of prayers and Bible studies held at her school: "This illustrates what is likely to happen if Newt Gingrich should prevail in passing a school prayer amendment. It shows the kind of intimidation and harassment that children in religious minorities are going to suffer, either by forced participation or by conspicuous abstention." (WP)

## Mexicans Brace for Army Clash With Rebels

By Tod Robberson  
Washington Post Service

**EL BOSQUE, Mexico** — Thousands of fearful Mexicans crowded in their homes here Tuesday, awaiting a confrontation between advancing Mexican Army troops and peasant rebels who seized this and dozens of other southern towns early Monday.

Armed rebels of the Zapatista National Liberation Army established scores of roadblocks and checkpoints across a wide swath of Chiapas state in a surprise "military action" Monday, virtually doubling the amount of territory the rebels have controlled since launching an uprising last Jan. 1.

Their presence here in a region far beyond the government-recognized Zapatista zone of control poses an increasingly difficult dilemma for President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, who pledged upon taking office Dec. 1 that government troops would not be the first to break an 11-month-old cease-fire with the rebels.

It was clear from the scene here Tuesday that unless Mr. Zedillo authorizes the use of armed force, he will be unable to permanently dislodge the Zapatistas from their new positions.

With the Mexican Army so far honoring Mr. Zedillo's cease-fire pledge, the Zapatistas have felt free to push deeply into the central part of Chiapas and now claim more than a third of the state as "territory in rebellion."

Less than a mile outside El Bosque, at least 16 Zapatistas wearing ski masks and toting hunting rifles entrenched themselves Tuesday morning across the main highway linking the large municipality of Simojovel with the state capital, Tuxtla Gutierrez.

About 32 kilometers (20 miles) south along the same highway at Puerto Cate, several hundred Mexican army troops, armed with assault rifles and backed by helicopters and a column of armored vehicles, slowly advanced toward rebel positions.

The state attorney general, Jorge Enrique Hernández, who was traveling with the convoy, said that the government forces' job was to reopen roads and that troops and police were under strict orders not to engage the Zapatistas.

In El Bosque, rebels apparently had cut phone lines leading into the town and had blocked civilians from leaving. Until Monday, the conflict had remained at a virtual stalemate as Mr. Zedillo and his predecessor, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, tried to reach a negotiated settlement.



Armed peasants on the move Tuesday outside the rebel zone in Mexico's Chiapas state.

## Away From Politics

- Manufactured chlorine in the stratosphere — not natural phenomena — is the primary cause of the ozone hole above Antarctica, NASA scientists say. They cited three years of data from a NASA satellite. (LAT)
- A judge forbade for 10 more days the application of Oregon's new law legalizing assisted suicide. The federal judge said he would decide within that time whether to enjoin the law, which was approved by voters on Nov. 8, and would permit doctors to prescribe a lethal injection to terminally ill patients who request it. (Reuters)
- A former Postal Service accounting supervisor pleaded guilty in Providence, Rhode Island, to stealing \$3.5 million in what officials said was the biggest embezzlement in the post office's 220-year history. (AP)
- The victim of a drive-by shooting is entitled to medical benefits under his father's automobile insurance policy, under a 4-to-3 ruling by the New Jersey Supreme Court. At issue was whether the shooting was an "accident" as defined by state automobile insurance statutes. (NYT)
- A man who admitted selling the bones of a Cheyenne Indian dug up in Montana faces up to two years in prison under a law designed to protect Indian burial grounds. (AP)
- A gunman who killed his landlord, the landlord's wife and a bystander in the New York City borough of Queens was facing eviction from his apartment, the police said. "The guy apparently just flipped out," they said. (AP)
- The Environmental Protection Agency approved a plan for 12 states to reduce smog sharply by requiring automakers to make a new class of less-polluting vehicles to be sold primarily in the Northeast by 1999. (WP)

## Edward DeBartolo, Mall Builder, Dies

**New York Times Service**

Edward John DeBartolo, a real estate developer who helped create the suburban shopping mall and used his success to invest in horse racing and professional sports teams, died at his home in Youngstown, Ohio, he was 85 years old.

Mr. DeBartolo built his first shopping mall in 1948 in Youngstown and went on to build more than 200 others in 20 states. His company was ranked as the fourth-largest owner of shopping and retail space in the nation last year.

Besides real estate, Mr. DeBartolo and his family bought the San Francisco 49ers football team and the Pittsburgh Penguins hockey team. He also owned three horse racing tracks, and recently began developing riverboat gaming casinos.

Mr. DeBartolo was born in Youngstown, the son of Italian immigrants, and began working early in construction.

To take advantage of the growth of the suburbs after World War II, he built shop-

## Tobacco Industry Accused of Faking Data

By Philip J. Hilts  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The tobacco industry's scientific data showing that second-hand smoke was not a significant hazard in workplaces may have been faked, according to former employees who helped make the measurements.

In a report issued by the staff of Representative Henry A. Waxman, statements from former employees of Healthy Buildings International, raw data from the company's field inspections of 585 buildings and independent analysis showed that "the industry may have used improper and fraudulent scientific data in conducting research on environmental tobacco smoke."

Mr. Waxman, Democrat of California, is the outgoing chairman of the health and environment subcommittee.

The data found to be suspect is among the most important of all the work cited by industry spokesmen to back up their case that second-hand smoke is not dangerous.

Dr. Stanton Glantz, a cardiologist at the University of California and an anti-smoking advocate who has studied the tobacco company claims on second-hand smoke, said Tuesday: "This data is just crucial. The argument of the tobacco companies has been that the exposure levels of environmental tobacco smoke in workplaces is so low as to be trivial. If this data is fraudulent, it throws into question all their assertions."

The data, he said, have been

used in Congress, in litigation, and is now being presented before the next major forum to decide on second-hand smoke — the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. That agency is holding hearings on whether to ban smoking in American workplaces, and the companies have presented the Healthy Buildings International data as a significant part of their argument against the proposed rule.

Gray Robertson, president of Healthy Buildings International, said Tuesday, "Some of the numbers were changed, but for good reasons, and there was no fabrication."

The tobacco industry has paid Healthy Buildings International millions of dollars over the last decade to carry out tests of indoor air quality and to testify on behalf of the industry in many forums, including before Congress.

The company was the principle business relied on by the industry for data to show that cigarette smoking does not create substantial indoor air pollution problems.

But reviewing the raw data for the company's field survey of 585 buildings, which was later published in a scientific journal and presented as testimony to Congress, Mr. Waxman said his staff and an independent analyst had found that "there were more than 150 significant alterations" of the data. That would mean that more than 25 percent of the data was altered from what technicians actually measured in the field compared to what the company reported.

The alterations consistently undercounted the amount of cigarette smoke, as measured by respirable suspended particles.

Several examples of the apparently faked data listed in Mr. Waxman's staff report:

- An inspection of the Imperial Bank Building in San Diego in 1989 showed that one room, with two people smoking in it, registered 150 micrograms per cubic meter of particles in the air, three times what the federal standard allows.
- Gregory Wulchin, who carried out the measurements for Healthy Buildings International, told Mr. Waxman's staff: "After I submitted my field notes to HBI, Gray Robertson, the HBI president, changed the particular measurement I recorded for the sample. In his own handwriting, he struck out the number '150' in the field notes and inscribed the number '75.'"
- In December 1989, technicians tried to sample air in a cafeteria but could not because the monitoring equipment needed was not there. Nevertheless, the company reported that a measurement had been taken and that the level in the smoking section was 30 micrograms per cubic meter, well below federal standards.
- The report showed that one frequent problem with the data reported was that the size of the

room in which the measurement was taken was falsified, apparently in order to underestimate the amount of smoke measured.

Inspection of an office in Richmond, Virginia, in August of 1989, conducted by Mr. Wulchin, showed that the office was 1,000 square feet (90 square meters). It was reported as 300 square feet. When the volume of air is divided by the number of cigarettes smoked, it thus produced a falsely low amount of cigarette smoke per cubic meter of air, according to the report.

## NEW YEAR'S PARTIES

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**Dining Out**

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Kitchen open 17.30 - 22.15  
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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Hard Line in Beijing

It is extraordinary and more than a little alarming. The world's most populous country, a nuclear power with a booming, internationalized economy, is frozen into hard-line immobility on a wide range of policies because its nonagenarian supreme leader lies dying and those beneath him fear jeopardizing their own political futures by appearing too flexible.

Some of the effects of this succession crisis are now being felt throughout the world, but the primary and most brutal effects are felt in China itself. Crucial reforms of state industry have been postponed repeatedly. Arbitrary challenges and revisions have left foreign investors questioning the reliability of their contracts. Most recently, human rights and democracy activists have been subjected to a new round of repression that is ferocious even by China's harsh standards. Last week, nine defendants drew cruelly excessive sentences for distributing four articles on human and workers' rights. One man was sentenced to an incredible 20 years' imprisonment, seven years more than was imposed on the alleged masterminds of the Tiananmen Square movement.

These sentences form part of a pattern that includes the rarest last spring of China's most famous democrat, Wei Jingsheng; the six-year sentence imposed last month on an internationally respected journalist, Gao Yu; and the menacing harassment of a former student leader, Wang Dan.

The roots of this crackdown are domestic, but its severity reflects Beijing's perception that it can no longer ignore international human rights pressure. The trial that brought last week's sentences had

twice before been postponed: in 1993 when China was seeking the 2000 Olympics, and last spring when President Bill Clinton was weighing extension of China's low-tariff access to the U.S. market. Turning down that Olympic bid and extending trade access without human rights conditions reduced the outside world's leverage.

Despite Mr. Clinton's conciliatory policies, the United States, too, has felt the new chill from Beijing. Washington's favorable tariff decision brought no honey-moon but a fresh burst of Chinese threats. Beijing warned that it would retaliate if the United States persisted in holding China to reasonable standards for joining the new World Trade Organization, and in demanding that it crack down on copyright piracy. Meanwhile, as the United States hastens to re-establish military cooperation, Beijing has escalated its rhetoric over a minor naval surveillance incident earlier this year.

Given this present touchiness, Washington needs to avoid gratuitous provocation. But it cannot avoid asserting legitimate U.S. interests from trade to security to human rights.

Republicans who have criticized the Clinton administration's overly accommodating China policies will soon hold key committee chairs. The administration, which is considering sending either Vice President Al Gore or Hillary Rodham Clinton to Beijing next year, would be wise to consult first with Republicans and seek bipartisan agreement on how to stand up to today's Chinese huffing without wrecking a valuable long-term relationship.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Carter Out of Control

Two Bosnia negotiations are under way, and the first, between President Bill Clinton and former President Jimmy Carter, is definitely the more nerve-racking. Stepping back from his own Bosnia duties, Mr. Clinton took a flier and bowed to the irrepressible Mr. Carter, apparently hoping he could exploit or at least control him. Monday morning it looked doubtful. Mr. Carter's characteristic one-sided embrace of the party most opposed to American policy forced the White House to issue an emergency rebuke. By day's end, moreover, it was still doubtful. Jimmy Carter seemed to be undercutting American policy and possibly putting President Clinton in the position of having to repudiate a mission gone off the track.

The administration had hoped that the Bosnian Serb regime, unable to translate battlefield gains into political normalization, would make to the appreciative Mr. Carter concessions that it would not make to the accusing Mr. Clinton. But the regime did not make meaningful concessions. It took advantage of the goodwill and innocence of its invited guest to move the discussion in a way that may yet rebound against the United States.

Radosav Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, offers full movement for United Nations peacekeepers. But he has zero credibility on this issue; he broke even his promises to Mr. Carter, who brushed off the betrayal. He has used peacekeep-

ers as hostages. Anyway, how can he object if the United Nations feeds the refugees he creates?

Mr. Karadzic offers a four-month renewable cease-fire. But what is this? As the victor, he has long been seeking to start a cease-fire to cement his conquests and preempt the Muslim-led Bosnian government's rearming.

He offers to join talks on the American-sponsored "contact groups" peace plan, which he has long reviled. But now suddenly his government hails the plan as the "basis" for talks, evidently meaning to renegotiate it, not to accept it. And for all of these promises, including extravagant pledges to respect everyone's human rights and — this from Mr. Ethnic Cleansing himself — to let people live where they please, Jimmy Carter is prepared to reward him by removing UN sanctions forthwith.

Through two administrations, American officials have averted their gaze from Bosnia or hoped that others would somehow fix it. The latest instance is the Carter mission. But it was idle to think that the Bosnian Serbs could be lulled by sweet talk. Mr. Carter is moving forward as though to proclaim his mission a success. So far, nothing of substance suggests that it is.

Unwelcome as the task may be, this is the right moment for American policy in Bosnia to be reclaimed by the president of the United States.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Foreign Aid at Risk

Republican Senator Mitch McConnell's proposal to deeply slash aid to Africa, add restrictions to Russian assistance, cut levels elsewhere except in Europe and the Middle East, tack the Peace Corps under the State Department and abolish the Agency for International Development had the predictable, explosive effect at the State Department.

That is understandable. But as disturbing as the changes seem to be, there is at least one small consolation for aid officials. Compared with the way many Republicans in the new Republican-controlled Congress feel about foreign aid, Senator McConnell — who will chair the influential foreign aid appropriations subcommittee — may be something of a moderate. At least he isn't out to kill the whole idea.

Make no mistake, the McConnell bill sharply alters the shape of the system. Programs designed to slow population growth and fight malnutrition, illiteracy and poverty in some of the poorest nations will give way to a new charter narrowly focused on American economic and security interests. "Most poor countries are still poor" despite years of U.S. aid — so what's the point? says Senator McConnell. Under his bill, countries with free market policies and open trading systems will get first dibs on American aid. Former Soviet republics other than

Russia receive earmark protection previously accorded Israel and Egypt.

The Clinton administration says it has pursued policies promoting growth, stability, the well-being of emerging democracies and the flow of U.S. exports with increasing efficiency and effectiveness over that of preceding Republican administrations. There is some truth to that. But the administration and Senator McConnell are far apart in their approaches to foreign aid reforms. For Senator McConnell, making Africa the big loser, cutting already sharply curtailed spending by 20 percent and protecting the more politically potent Middle East and Eastern Europe aid flows is the way to advance U.S. interests. This is a central point of difference. It is also where the debate should be joined.

For people who believe that this bountiful country has a responsibility at least to join with other better-off nations and help those in extreme deprivation, Senator McConnell's approach is the wrong response. That isn't to say that aid's basic assumptions should not be challenged. The Clinton administration must prove convincingly that foreign aid works — that it serves America's national interests and those of recipient nations. Refuting the assumptions in the McConnell bill provides that opportunity.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

# Trade With Developing Countries Is Good Business

By Peter D. Sutherland

The writer is director-general of GATT.

GENEVA — It is now certain that the World Trade Organization will come into being, on target, on Jan. 1. This historic event is an appropriate occasion for setting the record straight on a misconception that has been put about by protectionist opponents of the WTO.

For someone unfamiliar with the facts, the myth that trade with developing countries is destroying jobs and depressing wages in the rich countries can have a ring of plausibility. But it cannot survive contact with reality.

Public opinion polls confirm the growing sense of insecurity of workers throughout the developed world, fueled by a seemingly endless flow of reports of downsizing of major corporations, downward pressure on wages and, especially in Western Europe, chronically high levels of unemployment. These fears are the focus of a considerable amount of serious research, which suggests that labor market rigidities and government regulation are the major culprits.

Unfortunately, job fears are being played on by a minority who claim that competition from developing countries is to blame. The fall of communism and the move to more market-oriented economies, they argue, has brought 4 billion low-wage workers into the world economy for the first time in the postwar era. Free trade with these countries, they say, is bound to result either in a massive transfer of jobs out of the rich countries or in a decline of rich-country wages to the levels found in the developing countries.

Since either option will lead to social upheaval and conflict, the rich countries are said to have no choice but to carefully regulate their trade with the low-wage countries. Various GATT, the WTO and the Uruguay Round are condemned

**Any policy which restricts imports from developing countries inevitably ends up restricting exports to those countries. If they can't sell, they can't buy.**

for promoting free trade and blocking efforts to raise barriers to imports from developing countries.

Advocates of this view offer anecdotal evidence but shy away from a more comprehensive "testing" of it against real world experience. This is not surprising, since the facts contradict the picture painted by their anecdotal evidence.

The vast majority of developing countries spend very little on foreign exchange they earn, and then some. They have an insatiable appetite for developed countries' goods and services.

If the OECD countries purchase an additional \$5 billion in clothing from developing countries, the developing

countries will increase their imports by \$5 billion, with most of it spent directly on OECD exports and the remainder coming back indirectly — for example, Brazil uses Deutsche marks to import from Mexico, and Mexico uses the marks to import from the European Union.

Over time, dynamic exporters are also dynamic importers. For example, whereas in 1980 China ranked 29th and 21st, respectively, on the lists of the world's leading merchandise exporters and importers, by last year it had moved up to be the 11th largest exporter and the 11th largest importer.

The experience of the other dynamic exporters matches China's: their 1993 rankings on the export and import lists are virtually identical. This means that any policy which restricts imports from developing countries inevitably ends up restricting exports to those countries. If they can't sell, they can't buy.

Thus trade with developing countries is more about job creation than about job losses. Trade creates jobs in the developed countries' export sector and, via the income gains, throughout the economy as a whole.

While some job creation offsets job losses that occur as a result of structural change and technological development, it is the net impact on incomes that is most significant. This is because jobs in the export sector pay more on average than jobs in the inefficient import-competing sector (17 percent more in the United States, according to recent estimates), since on average they are higher-skill jobs. In this way, trade with low-wage countries adds to the supply of higher-paying jobs.

Trade with developing countries is also beneficial in the short run, as it was last year when it helped sustain the exports of the European Union and the United States. In each case, exports to Latin America and developing countries in Asia offset the weak or declining demand for imports into Japan and within the European Union. Developing countries' import demand helped keep factories open and prevented longer jobless queues in the rich countries.

Comparing hourly wages in a rich country with those in developing countries is meaningless as far as competitiveness is concerned. (If the hourly wage were all that mattered, it would be impossible to explain why developing countries purchase two-thirds of their merchandise imports from the high-wage developed countries.) At a minimum, it is necessary to adjust for differences in labor productivity, which is much higher in the developed countries because their workers are more skilled and have more capital to work with.

Nor is labor cost per unit of output necessarily a deciding factor, except perhaps for some firms whose production

uses large amounts of unskilled labor. Proximity to market, infrastructure (including services) and the availability of workers with the necessary range of skills can be as important, or more so, in deciding where to produce.

Some allege that foreign direct investment (FDI) by developed-country firms causes large-scale shifts of production and employment from rich countries to developing countries. The facts indicate otherwise. The developed countries in-

vest mainly in each other (again giving lie to the claim that only hourly wages matter). Moreover, by reinforcing competitiveness, FDI can protect existing production capacity which otherwise may have disappeared, and frequently results in increased demand for capital goods, components, services and so forth from other home country suppliers.

**Protectionists offer nothing more than an illusion of time standing still in a golden age that never was.**

Even if one believed that trade with developing countries was an important source of downward pressure on the wages of unskilled workers in the rich countries, would it make sense to try to use a country's trade policies to protect the wages and jobs of unskilled workers? Consider one of the implications of such a course of action.

Low-paying jobs in the import-competing sector would be protected at the expense of higher-paying jobs in the export sector. In the medium term, such a policy would be certain to reduce the number of young people staying in school and acquiring more skills. Why stay in school if the government has a policy of encouraging low-skill jobs and discouraging the creation of higher-skill jobs? This is a prescription for economic stagnation or worse.

While the low-paying jobs would be protected against competition from developing countries, they would not be protected against technological change, which many argue is a more important source of downward pressure on unskilled wages. (The kind of routine jobs done by unskilled workers are often easiest to automate.) Protection against imports may actually speed up the rate of job loss, as firms use the windfall profits from higher prices to accelerate the introduction of labor-saving capital equipment.

Protection leads to higher prices for consumers, and in most instances the added costs fall heavily on low-income families because they spend a larger share of their budgets on such products as clothing and footwear where developing countries are very competitive. In general, the low-wage countries tend to produce the medium-to-lower-quality consumer goods that low-income fam-

ilies buy. (Giorgio Armani's or Yves Saint Laurent's prices are not much affected by the high trade barriers on clothing imports from developing countries.) Furthermore, studies indicate that the annual cost of protecting a job by import barriers is typically anywhere from three to eight times the annual wage of that job. What the advocates of increased production fail to explain is how a society makes itself richer by incurring annual costs that are a large multiple of the annual wages of the jobs protected.

Contrary to the arguments of protectionists, higher trade barriers would make it more difficult for the developed countries to maintain generous health, unemployment and pension benefits. Generous social provisions are expensive, and the best way — indeed, the only way — to ensure that a society can afford them is to put primary emphasis on using its resources efficiently, creating incentives for its labor force to acquire more skills and creating opportunities for its export-oriented sectors to expand.

So, protectionism does not create jobs. It doesn't even succeed in maintaining them. The problem is that protectionists are more interested in populist slogans than in reality.

Protectionism is at heart a tactic for denying reality. In particular, it tries to suppress the reality of change — in the economy as a whole, in industry, in social conditions — and by doing so ensures that change, when it inevitably comes, is a lot more painful since people have not been prepared for it.

There may well be 4 billion currently low-wage workers entering an increasingly global economy, but they are not a threat. Rather they are the next generation of consumers for the advanced industrial economies.

Protectionists offer the public nothing more than an illusion — an illusion of time standing still in a golden age that never was. The reality behind it is the continued impoverishment of developing countries and transition economies whose hopes for growth rest on trade, and on whose growth depend the industrialized world's hopes for its own prosperity.

We should never forget that the last time protectionist policies had the upper hand in the Northern Hemisphere was in the 1930s. The result is a matter of historical and horrible record.

The WTO won't be a once-and-for-all answer to protectionists. They will no doubt always find an audience, like other peddlers of quick remedies, wherever there is fear. But it can make an enormous contribution toward removing the causes of those fears and so toward depriving the protectionist virus of a host body.

This is why it is so crucially important that governments and people everywhere give their active support to the organization, not just for itself but for what it means: a world trading system based on equity, openness and cooperation rather than on selfishness.

International Herald Tribune

# UN Foot-Dragging Could Make a Sham of the War Crimes Tribunal

By Thomas S. Warrick

WASHINGTON — Last

month Justice Richard Goldstone of South Africa, chief prosecutor of the first international war crimes tribunal since Nuremberg and Tokyo, laid out before three judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia the case against the first of those to be held responsible for murders, tortures, rapes and other crimes known by the chilling phrase "ethnic cleansing." The judges have already issued one indictment; more are forthcoming.

But the success or failure of the international community's first effort since World War II to hold individuals accountable for genocide, "crimes against humanity"

and war crimes may not be determined by Justice Goldstone's prosecutors and investigators, nor by the 11 judges who will hear the evidence assembled by his team and by the UN Commission of Experts headed by the American law professor Cherif Bassiouni.

Rather, the fate of the first effort in almost 50 years to put teeth into international law will likely be determined this week by two little-known UN committees, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. These panels control the purse strings of the United Na-

tions, which means that they will decide whether those ultimately responsible for ethnic cleansing are ever to be brought to justice. These war crimes cases will be witness-driven. There is no paper trail — at least, not yet. Justice Goldstone's investigators will have to interview as many witnesses as possible to find those willing to testify.

To prosecute a camp commander for crimes against humanity may take the court testimony of 50 witnesses. To prove that there was a policy of systematic rape — and there was — will require hundreds of witnesses who now live all over Europe.

Some of the best evidence will come from forensic experts' exhumation of mass graves, such as the one near Vukovar, Croatia, where 200 Croats were taken from a hospital, massacred and dumped in a shallow grave.

The initial budget for the war crimes tribunal was a scandal. Of the \$32.6 million the tribunal was supposed to get for 1994-1995, \$22.6 million was for judges, administration and overhead. Some \$8.1 million was for prosecutors' and investigators' salaries, and \$1.4 million for the defense.

For the real expenses of investigations — travel for investigators, translators so that investigators could talk to witnesses, witnesses' travel and security, forensic and medical experts, mass grave exhumations and postmortems, transportation of suspects to trial, tracking 10,000 pages a month coming in from refugee interviews, investigating new war crimes, and investigations into the destruction of cultural landmarks — the budget was a mere \$562,300.

As little as this was, the ACABQ and the Fifth Committee cut it by 20 percent for 1994, allowing nothing for 1995 and claiming that the UN Office of Legal Affairs had not justified even what was proposed.

Even with \$3 million and the loan of 22 prosecutors and investigators from the United States, and the support of a few other, mostly non-European countries, investigations have been slow to get up to speed for a lack of money.

When I was in The Hague in July, 20 assistant prosecutors and

investigators had to share a single telephone that could call outside the Netherlands. (Most of the witnesses are in Germany, Austria, Denmark and the former Yugoslavia.)

Justice Goldstone came on the job in August, and the investigators he has are now in the field. More are urgently needed. For 1995, he has asked the UN committee for \$11.5 million. The Iran-contra investigation, which tried only about a dozen readily identified U.S. political figures, cost more than \$40 million.

There have been many serious allegations that the United Nations is dragging its feet on war crimes investigations. Sadruddin Aga Khan, former UN high commissioner for refugees, warned in The New York Times last February that the teeth were being pulled from the tribunal and "only a facade will remain."

When Frits Kalshoven, the first chairman of the commission of experts for Yugoslavia, resigned, he told Reuters that "problems with the UN bureaucracy" made the United Nations slow to release resources needed for investigations.

The United Nations should give the tribunal the resources it needs to succeed. The credibility of international justice is on the line.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was senior counsel to the chairman of the UN Commission of Experts on the Former Yugoslavia, an investigative body that gathered evidence of war crimes. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## Somebody Has to Say These Things

By Joycelyn Elders

The writer resigned as U.S. surgeon general on Dec. 9.

ROCKVILLE, Maryland — Franklin D. Roosevelt remarked that a society can be gauged by how well it treats its poorest members. Since I became surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service — the world's largest group of expertly trained public health professionals — I have worked hard to follow the tradition of this office by speaking out about the hard choices we all face in taking care of those who do not have anyone to take care of them.

Indeed, even acknowledging the existence of such people is proving difficult for many. Our country is engaged in a wrenching debate about who we are, where we are going, what we believe in, and the role of government in keeping our nation healthy. Our streets and jails are teeming with children and young people nobody wants. The rates of sexually transmitted diseases continue growing.

As parents, teachers and leaders, we cannot stand by and let our children slip away because of ignorance or a failure of courage. This means telling the truth to our young people about the risks of their behavior and giving them ways to reduce these risks.

Many tough and complex public health issues involve some of the most private aspects of life. As surgeon general, C. Everett Koop was one of the first to sound the alarm with frank talk about the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases and ways to prevent them. His successor, Antonia Novello, did so, too. I regret that some of the words I have uttered about

these and other matters have caused discomfort. But I regret even more the realities that they describe.

Sexual practices are, of course, best left to consenting adults, behind closed doors. But sex becomes a proper subject for government when sexual behavior endangers public health, as is clearly the case with AIDS and other diseases, or leads to increased poverty, ignorance and enslavement, as is the case with unplanned, unwanted children. While abstinence is always to be urged on young people — and I have so urged repeatedly — some of them are far from abstinent. And when they do not have the support system that families can provide, they need to be given information about how to protect themselves.

Nearly half of all poor children in the United States do not grow up in a conventional family, and incomes of single-parent households are one-third those of other households. So local communities, local governments and school systems often have no choice but to end up playing the role of surrogate parent.

It is always easier to stay on the sidelines and let others make things happen. This acquiescence allows unhealthy and risky lifestyles like these to set the pace of our society.

Nearly 30 percent of Americans under the age of 20 smoke cigarettes, and the average age for first use of ciga-

rettes is 11.5 years. Since last month's elections, tobacco companies are salivating at the thought of improved marketing conditions.

About half of 18-to-20-year-olds have used alcohol in the past month, and binge drinking has become a common form of recreation for young people in high school and college. Yet more than a third of primary and secondary schools provide no alcohol or drug education, and only nine states require health education.

Fewer and fewer teenagers abstain from sexual intercourse, while more and more politicians abstain from the debate about comprehensive health education. And fewer than half of sexually active teenagers use a condom in their last sexual encounter.

About 40 percent of pregnant minority women do not receive any prenatal care in their first trimester. Change demands active involvement; sometimes one person with courage can make a majority. "The day we see the truth and cease to speak," said Martin Luther King Jr., "is the day we begin to die."

As I leave public life, I will continue to be a voice for the poor and the powerless and to do my best to see that the goals of this administration are reached to make the world a better place for all God's children.

Joycelyn Elders is returning to the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, where she was professor of pediatrics for 26 years. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

## 1894: Is Stevenson Alive?

LONDON — The question which is now agitating the minds of the general reading public is: "Is Robert L. Stevenson dead or not?" The *Evening Standard* says: "The relatives of Mr. R. L. Stevenson are still of the opinion that he is alive. Mr. Stevenson's wife was suffering from what was believed to be an intra cranial aneurism. The death described in the telegram from Auckland is precisely indicative of a ruptured intra cranial aneurism, and the person really dead may be the novelist's wife, and Mr. Stevenson may yet be able to read his own obituary notices."

## 1919: No Time in Paris

PARIS — There should be a considerable demand for cheap wrist-watches if the coal shortage continues. The latest phase of "peace time conditions" has been

the stopping of all the automatically controlled pneumatic clocks in Paris offices and at prominent street corners, because of insufficient coal, with the result that the hurrying pedestrian is amazed to find that he has made his journey literally in "no time."

## 1944: German Gains

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Paris — (From our New York edition:) As protests poured in from almost all the Allied world over the suppression of news of German gains on the western front, supreme headquarters pulled the curtain aside partly, and promised a bigger view of the situation. The positions of the German and Allied armies will be made public once daily, after a sufficient time-lag to make sure the enemy will reap no benefit from the information.

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OPINION

# The Chechens and Russia: A Hatred as Old as the Land

By Yo'av Karny

WASHINGTON — Exasperated about Russia's failure to crush Chechen resistance, a senior Russian bureaucrat addressed an urgent memorandum to his superiors.

This could have happened last week, as the Red Army attacked the tiny, obstinate north Caucasian nation. Or it could have happened in February 1944, or October 1920. In this case, though, it was 1834, and the addressee was Emperor Nicholas I.

"The Chechens," wrote the Russian civil servant, "spend their life plundering and raiding their neighbors, who hate them for their ferocity... Often punished by Russian arms, they are always ready to begin their crimes again... The only way to deal with this ill-intentioned people is to destroy it to the last... This would not be difficult, because their total numbers have greatly diminished."

Diminished they had, in no small measure thanks to the tireless efforts of four Russian emperors since the days of Catherine the Great. Though Nicholas never approved the blueprint for a "final solution" of the Chechen question, he proceeded to drown the Chechnya region in blood and carnage.

The Chechens were crushed, their land was deforested, their yurts, or villages, leveled and nearly two-thirds of their population was left dead. Many others were driven into exile in the Ottoman-controlled Middle East, where their descendants live to this day.

Those left behind grew accustomed to gross mistreatment by whoever happened to occupy the Russian throne, be it a Romanov czar, a Bolshevik secretary-general or a democratically elected president.

Few people on the Russian land mass — or anywhere else, for that matter

— have been victimized more often.

In the winter of 1944, when Hitler was busy shipping Jews in cattle cars to Auschwitz, Stalin applied the same method to the Chechens: He ordered the overnight deportation of the entire population to the steppes of Kazakhstan and Siberia. They were accused, along with other Muslim nations, of fictitious collective collaboration with the Nazis.

The nominally autonomous Chechen region was dismantled, and the spoils were divided among Russians, Ossetians and Georgians, all of them Christian. Soviet geographers were ordered to erase from the map any reminder that this ancient nation ever existed.

The Chechens, and their ethnic brethren, the Ingush, were meant to die. One-third did. Those who did not owed much of their survival to their resilience, embodied in a mystical brand of Islam called Sufism.

Sufism, often derided by Russia as "Islamic fundamentalism," has been the Chechen ultimate weapon. It combines the militant, purist notion of an Islamic lifestyle, a message of defiance in the face of adversity and an extraordinary formula for internalizing one's rage. Central to Muslim practice in Chechnya is an ecstatic dance called *zikr*, taught nearly 150 years ago by Kunta Haji, an illiterate shepherd who experienced a mystical revelation "on the road to Baghdad."

Kunta Zikr is credited with helping the Chechen close their ranks, even at times of overwhelming defeat. Men of all ages would gather in public, form circles, chant prayers,

jump and shake their heads and arms. They would beseech God and his prophets to forgive their numerous sins and purify them. Emerging from a trance of an hour or more, they would find catharsis — sometimes weeping or even losing consciousness.

Imperial Russia, having just overcome the Chechen combat skills in battle, was terrified by the nonviolent, self-oriented *zikr*. In 1864, Kunta Haji was committed to a mental asylum. Zikr was outlawed; performing it became a capital offense. Kunta Haji's followers were massacred or banished to Siberia.

But the Chechens' saga of resistance was far from over. In 1877 they rose up in arms. In the early 20th century, they were briefly seduced by Lenin, whose emissaries sought to convert the socially egalitarian Chechens to communism, but eventually revolted against Bolshevism in 1920 and gave the Red Army a bloody nose. They rebelled again in 1929 and in 1940. Throughout, the Chechens managed to preserve not only their traditional clan system but their religious structure. Soviet and post-Soviet experts have greatly underestimated this phenomenon.

Stalin's 1944 deportation was reversed in 1957, but at no point did his successors see fit to offer an apology, let alone indemnities. The outside world knew little of the plight of this isolated nation.

Through the '70s, the Soviet government was to treat Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, as enemy territory, where nighttime curfews were imposed as a matter of routine.

Outright hatred of all matters Chechen are common to Russians, be they narrow-minded nationalists or ostensibly tolerant liberals. Many who threw in their lot with the indepen-

dence-craving Baltic states are disdainful of equally independence-craving Chechens.

In three weeks of traveling across Chechnya, I came across few Chechens who opposed their nation's independence. Many who vociferously objected to the present leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, still insisted that independence was not a plank in somebody's party platform, but a tenet of faith.

Mr. Dudayev, a retired Soviet general, proved to be too narcissistic, too temperamental and at times unnecessarily provocative. He evoked too often the historical figure of Sheikh Mansour, the heroic leader of Chechnya's first rebellion against Russia two centuries ago. In doing so, and in dealing brutally with his political rivals, he made it much easier for Moscow to demonize him. Even worse, he played into the hands of proponents of racist stereotypes, already prevalent in Russian society.

Chechen prominence in Russian organized crime (talking of the "Chechen mafia" is how Russians give themselves a good chill on a hot day) allowed Moscow to portray Mr. Dudayev as a Caucasian Godfather.

Russian ministers talk of Chechnya's transformation into a "free crime zone." Yet Russia has not hesitated to employ the good offices of convicted assassins and well-known crime bosses in trying to undermine Mr. Dudayev. All along, Russia has failed to recognize the roots of the Chechen conflict: its own mistreatment of the Chechens.

Mr. Karny, an Israeli journalist, recently spent three months in the Caucasus and is writing a book about the region. He contributed this column to *The Washington Post*.

# The Millennium Is Near — Nearer Than You Think

By Wick Allison

LARCHMONT, New York — Maybe we should deck the halls with a few more boughs of holly. From the best evidence, it appears that Jesus Christ was born in 6 B.C.

If a Roman monk hadn't made a simple miscalculation 1,400 years ago, the world would be celebrating the 2,000th Christmas on Sunday.

## MEANWHILE

And the Sunday after that, we would be celebrating New Year's Day 2000. How did the mistake happen? It started with an attempt to fix the date not of Christmas but of Easter.

Easter, like Passover, is based on a calculation involving the lunar and solar calendars. The calculation can be done any number of ways, and by the 6th century A.D., differences abounded. Finally, in 525, Pope John I commissioned a well-regarded scholar, the monk Dionysius Exiguus, to develop a system that everyone could agree on.

Dionysius was an expert not only in canon law but in astronomy and mathematics, and he had no trouble coming up with new tables for Easter. The hard part was getting bishops to adopt them.

It may have been to popularize his system that he hit on another bright idea: renumbering the years to focus on the birth of Christ.

Most of Europe then still operated under Emperor Diocletian's version of the old Roman calendar, which dated the years *ab urbe condita* — from the founding of the city.

Diocletian had been one of the church's fiercest persecutors, argued the monk, so why rely on him for its system of dating? And which was more important — the founding of a collapsed empire or the incarnation of Jesus Christ, savior of the world?

Dionysius designated the first year after Christ's birth as anno Domini (year of our Lord) 1. Jesus's birth, then, took place late in the year before that: not 0, but 1 B.C.

Dionysius's theology may have been on the mark, but his chronology wasn't. Somehow he decided to place Jesus's birth in the 753d year of the old Roman calendar. Christian scholars have long questioned this reckoning, and for good reason. Herod the Great, King of Judea, died in the 750th year after Rome was founded. As we know from the Gospels of both Matthew and Luke, Jesus was born in Herod's reign. So Dionysius was at least three years off — and the evidence adds to five.

In Matthew's account, Herod interrogates the magi who come to visit Jesus, and after establishing the date of the child's birth, he orders the killing of all the male children of Bethlehem aged 2 and under. Joseph is warned by an angel to flee to Egypt; he returns with the holy family only after Herod dies.

Contrary to conventional piety — and millions of creches — the magi were not at the manger on Christmas night — or even Epiphany (Jan. 6), when their arrival is celebrated. Matthew indicates that their journey took months, not days.

By the time they arrived and lingered in Jerusalem, consulted with Herod and moved on to Bethlehem to worship the child, more time would have passed. Jesus would no longer have been a newborn.

By the time the holy family fled to Egypt, lived there, then returned at Herod's death in 4 B.C., he would have been as old as a year or two. That places his birth before 5 B.C.

Luke doesn't mention the magi. His only reference to a historical date is a census that was taken "while Quirinius was governor of Syria." That can't be right, since Quirinius became legate in Syria in A.D. 6 — by which time Herod had been dead for 10 years.

But Roman records tell us a Quirinius was legate in Syria from 6 B.C. to 4 B.C. Did Luke — writing some 70 years after the event — get the name wrong? It's not unusual, even in the Gospels.

Placing the birth before 5 B.C., yet during the time of Quirinius, would mean that Jesus was born in 6 B.C.

The magi, of course, were following a star. Of the many attempts that have been made to identify it, one is especially intriguing. Chinese astronomers recorded what must have been a supernova in the early spring of 5 B.C. If, as Matthew says, the magi began their journey after Jesus was born, this would suggest a birth date in the winter of 6-5 B.C. — around, say, Christmas?

Every Christmas is special, and the Christmas message is timeless whether one accepts the Gospels literally or figuratively.

But it may add a glow to a cold, crisp night in December 1994 to know that this is the 2,000th Christmas to warm the human heart.

The writer, former publisher of *National Review*, is author of "That's in the Bible," a study guide for adults. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Bosnia Needs the UN

In the view of Refugees International, the UN Protection Force should remain in Bosnia — and be strengthened — to assist in the delivery of essential humanitarian relief supplies to Bosnians this winter.

The UN presence seems essential for assuring that the airlift to Sarajevo and the overland convoys to other parts of Bosnia continue to operate. The UN forces are a modest check on the Bosnian Serbs and a reminder to them that the world continues to have an interest in the welfare of the Bosnian people.

Unprofor should be withdrawn from Bosnia only in the context of a comprehensive strategy to stop the Bosnian Serbs' aggression against what remains of Bosnia.

Should the United Nations and NATO agree to a campaign of air strikes to enforce the flight-exclusion zone over Bosnia and to protect UN-designated safe areas, Unprofor might have to be withdrawn or

redeployed, along with Bosnian civilians in highly exposed areas, under NATO air cover.

However, if we are not prepared to take this forthright step, UN peacekeeping forces should remain in Bosnia. We should not further abandon Bosnian civilians to the tender mercies of the Bosnian Serbs.

LIONEL ROSENBLATT,  
President, Refugees International,  
Washington.

### On Bosnia, With Thanks

Many thanks to Anthony Lewis, William Pfaff and William Safire for various columns on Bosnia, as well as to Adrian Hastings, Norman Stone, Mark Almond, Noel Malcolm and Branka Magas, for "On Bosnia, Washington Should Stop Deferring to London and Paris" (*Opinion*, Nov. 29). Their words are a relief to all those who are still able to think. Please do not stop.

CHIARELLA WINTER,  
Paris.

### Clinton: Passing Judgment

Every foreign leader with whom the United States is involved for global progress praises Bill Clinton's intelligent and forthright statesmanship. Why can't Americans judge him by his accomplishments, of which they should be proud, rather than his flaws, which seem in no way to hamper his international championing of their best interests? (Could they survive living in the glass house that is the White House?)

ALAN DAVID SHEAN,  
Dun, France.  
President Bill Clinton is a hypocritical opportunist.

OLGA PICURI,  
Zurich.

### Dull Men in a Turmoil

Some time ago, our group, The Dull Men's Club (Motto: "Out of it and proud of it"), suffered in silence the sudden departure of Dr. Rex

Morgan from the pages of your journal. We have continued to purchase the IHT each Tuesday so we can wallow in the sublime stoddiness of Mr. Byrne's chess column. Indeed, in my capacity as Keeper of the Archives, my principal task is to knife out the chess column and catalogue same. The stolid inertia and clotted monotony which characterize Mr. Byrne's commentary is something that we cherish, admiring as we do systematic schemes and consistent regimentation.

Close scrutiny of our archives for the last decade reveals only eight occasions on which Mr. Byrne has deviated from his familiar, formulaic final line: "... and black [or white] gave up." Those eight deviations are entirely acceptable, for they involve no more than the addition or deletion of an article or conjunction. We do not begrudge Mr. Byrne his rare flights into literary sensationalism; nobody is perfect.

We note with no modest amount of unsettling trepidation, even

alarm, the column of Nov. 29, which concludes "... there would have been no way to put the Humpty-Dumpty of the black position together." Such spirited pretensions cannot possibly be the work of Mr. Byrne; we suspect that some anarchistic staffer has tampered with the original text. The Dull Men's Club would greatly appreciate editorial efforts to preclude another such misadventure.

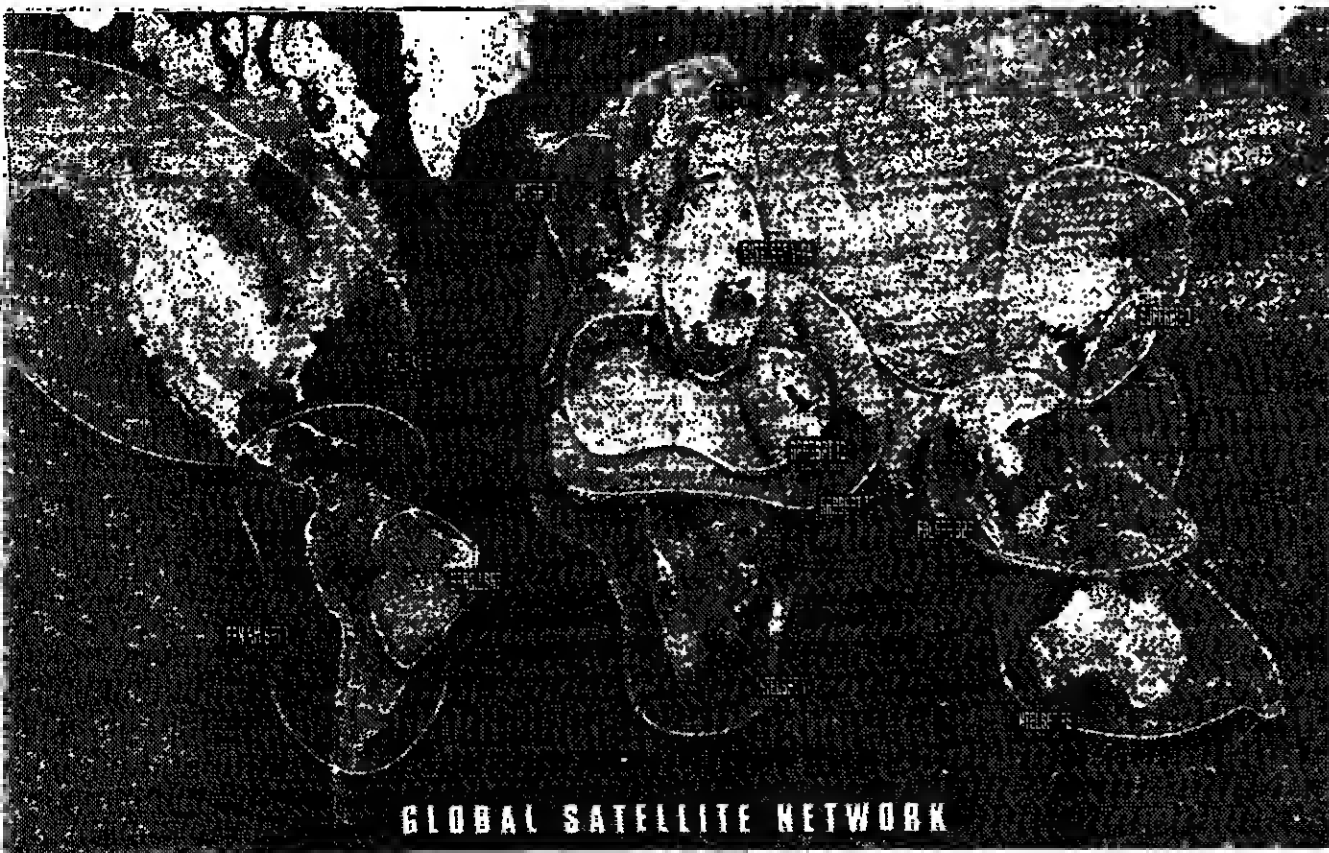
ROGER KNOEBBER,  
Paris.

### Miraculous Descendence

Regarding an item in the *People* column (Nov. 29) on "descendants" of Sir Isaac Newton:

Since Sir Isaac Newton was never married, nor, as far as anyone knows, did he father any children out of wedlock, how could his descendants have come down? Gravity isn't the answer to everything.

NORMAN SANDERS,  
Drammen, Norway.



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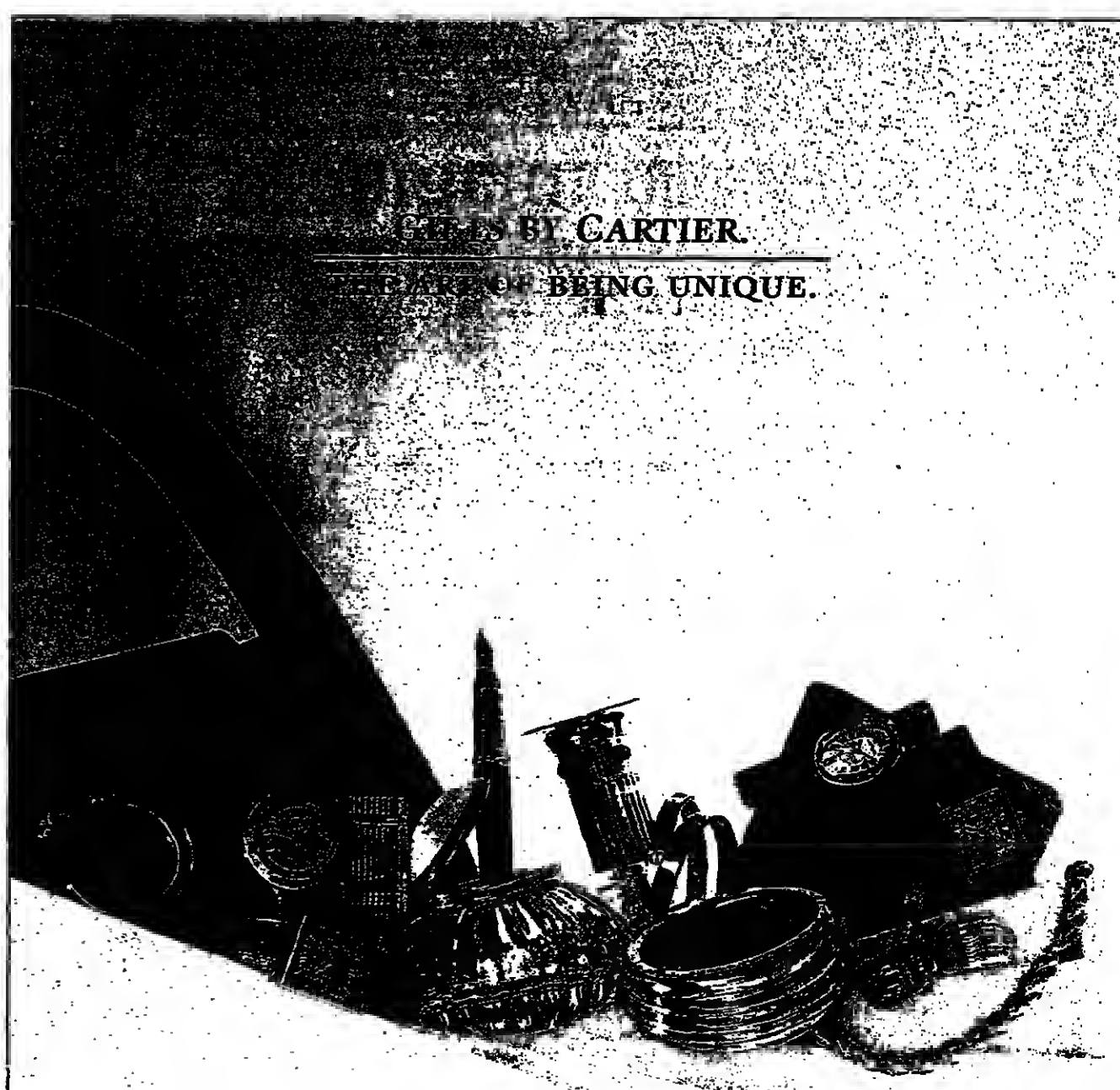


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## Plutonium Surplus: Bury or Burn Up?

### U.S. Disposal Team Rules Out All but Variants of 2 Methods

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the U.S. stockpile of toxic bomb-grade surplus plutonium continues to grow, a Clinton administration team searching for a way to dispose of the material has effectively eliminated most proposals as economically or politically unacceptable. That leaves only two or three realistic options, none of them cheap or easy.

All of the exotic disposal methods proposed in the past, such as sending the plutonium into space to be incinerated by the sun or hurling it in the seabed, have been screened out, according to team members. Still on the table are variants of two basic choices: burning the plutonium as fuel in nuclear reactors or burying it deep in the Earth.

The timetable calls for a decision in 13 months on a disposal method that will have to meet challenging criteria: It must be safe, environmentally and politically feasible, secure from terrorists, acceptable to Russia and affordable, and it must not contradict U.S. policy on nuclear nonproliferation.

"At this time, the U.S. government has just begun to consider all of these possibilities and their potential implications," said Frank von Hippel, assistant director of the White House science office and co-chairman of the interagency group studying the problem.

As the Cold War fades into the past, the United States is disassembling about 1,400 nuclear warheads a year. In the past, plutonium from retired warheads was reused in new weapons. But now the government is not making new weapons, so the plutonium is piling up, mostly in temporary storage facilities at an Energy Department site near Amarillo, Texas.

Plutonium is highly toxic, flammable in some forms and radioactive. About 15 pounds (about seven kilograms) can be fashioned into a nuclear explosive device with relative ease. Although the exact amount of the stockpile surplus remains classified, it is widely reported to be about 100 metric tons.

A report by the National Academy of Sciences termed the surplus bomb material "a clear and present danger to national security." According to many officials, the material could be stored indefinitely in its present form, but doing that would require extensive, expensive security arrangements.

The leading options still under active consideration:

- Placement of plutonium in sealed canisters in "boreholes" drilled at least two miles (more than three kilometers) deep.

- Conversion into borosilicate glass by mixing the plutonium with sand and other materials and heating it in "vitrification" ovens, with the glass logs then placed in an underground repository.

- Blending the plutonium into a mixed oxide fuel that would then be consumed in commercial nuclear power plants.

All these options "look quite feasible technically," Mr. von Hippel said, but each also presents difficulties. Deep borehole storage, for example, would require finding a site. Given the intensity of public and congressional opposition to any kind of nuclear waste storage facility, any site proposed is certain to set off a political storm.

In addition, this option would mean leaving the plutonium in weapons-usable form in temporary storage for all the years required to develop the boreholes.

Vitrification would convert the plutonium to a form much more difficult to recapture for use, either by the government or by terrorists. But the United States does not have an operating vitrification plant and, in any case, the government has no repository site for the radioactive glass logs that vitrification would produce.

That leaves conversion to mixed oxide fuel for use as power plant fuel, most likely in existing U.S. or Canadian reactors. The problem with this is that it conflicts with President Bill Clinton's effort to discourage nations such as Russia and Japan from using plutonium as a commercial fuel.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### A Florida Shopping Mall Santa Turns Into Scrooge for 3 Kids

It was more "Bah, humbug," than "Ho, ho, ho," when a surly Santa Claus told a 6-year-old boy he was not getting any presents and challenged the kid's dad to a fight.

Chip and Lori Crabtree had brought their sons, ages 2, 4 and 6, to a shopping mall in Jacksonville, Florida, so the boys could tell Santa what they wanted for Christmas. Mrs. Crabtree was wearing a T-shirt boasting the University of Florida's sports teams, the Gators.

"Santa Claus doesn't like Gator fans," Mr. Crabtree quoted Santa as saying. "Santa Claus wishes that Florida State would beat the Gators in the Sugar Bowl," a football game to be played Jan. 1.

When the Crabtrees told Santa he was being rude, the less-than-jolly old soul pushed the 6-year-old off his lap and stood up to poke his white-gloved finger into Mr. Crabtree's chest.

"You want to do something about it right now, pal?" Santa said, according to Mr. Crabtree. "Right here on stage?"

Mr. Crabtree demurred, mail security jumped in and Santa walked off the job, to the dismay of the other children in line.

Mall officials apologized, and said they did not know the grumpy Santa's real name.

Mr. Crabtree said later told his boys that had not been the REAL Santa at the mall. But his 6-year-old already knew: "There wasn't any magic in his eyes."

### Short Takes

Members of the public can now obtain report cards on hospitals. The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, a private, nonprofit agency founded in 1951 and based in Chicago, accredits most U.S. hospitals after thorough inspections. It is paid for by the hospital industry and by the American Medical Association. It has long issued its findings only to hospital administrators and, in some cases, to federal officials. Its reports can determine whether a hospital is eligible for taxpayer funds, state licenses and insurance reimbursements. This month, as part of what a spokesman called an effort "to provide more and more information to the public," the agency will start releasing reports of its inspections to anybody who asks for them — and is willing to pay \$30 per hospital.

In Auburn, Washington, a paralyzed victim of muscular dystrophy, Chris Tappan, 23, started across an isolated railroad crossing in his wheelchair and got stuck. Fifteen minutes of effort to get unstuck were unavailing. Then a train whistled its approach. "I started yelling," he recalled. Fortunately, Tom Svendgaard, 25, was working nearby and sprinted to the rescue. "When I got to him, the crossing bars came down," Mr. Svendgaard said. He got the wheelchair off the tracks with about five seconds to spare.

Matthew J. Brucoli, a University of South Carolina professor who has written or edited 21 books about F. Scott Fitzgerald, parted company with the Cambridge University Press when, on editing a definitive edition of "The Great Gatsby," he came to Mr. Fitzgerald's description of a billboard face so huge "the retinas are one yard high." Since the retinas are the cells at the back of the eye, Mr. Brucoli obviously meant "pupils" or "irises." Mr. Brucoli tried to change the text, but was overruled. "Editing is not rewriting," he complained in the Chronicle of Higher Education. "Editing is not desecration. It is an editor's job to edit." On the other hand, to this day, John Keats, in his poem, "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer," has Cortez rather than Balboa discovering the Pacific.

International Herald Tribune.

## FORECAST: A Buoyant 1995 Is Predicted

Continued from Page 1

deficit remains a problem, suggesting that taxes will have to be raised soon after the presidential election next spring.

- The Italian economy will continue to grow and inflation could decline to 2.9 percent in 1995 from its present 3.1 percent, but the country will be threatened by a heavy budget deficit as the government is likely to fail to meet its 1995 target for cutting the deficit.

- The British economy will grow by 3.4 percent in 1995, but interest rates and inflation are expected to increase.

- Mexico, the OECD's newest member, should experience growth of more than 4 percent in both 1995 and 1996, up from 2.9 percent this year.

Turning to non-OECD members, the report said that the Chinese economy, like-

ly to grow at 11.5 percent this year and 10 percent in 1995, was overvalued. Efforts to cool down inflation and the overall economy, such as increasing interest rates, could lead to social unrest, it warned.

The OECD report said that growth in the dynamic Asian economies of Hong Kong, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand would be nearly 7.6 percent this year, declining to a still healthy level of 7.2 percent in 1995 and 6.9 percent in 1996.

These countries are benefiting from intra-regional investment and trade flows, as well as strong growth in big Asian economies such as China, India and Vietnam, all of which are moving toward a more market-oriented economic model.

In Eastern Europe, the economies of Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia

### Projected Growth

Percentage change in GDP from previous year	1994	1995	1996
United States	3.9	3.1	2.0
Japan	1.0	2.5	3.4
Germany	2.8	2.8	3.5
France	2.2	3.1	3.2
Italy	2.2	2.7	2.9
Britain	3.5	3.4	3.0
Canada	4.1	4.2	3.9
South and Central America	4.4	3.7	4.2
Czech Republic	3.0	4.0	5.0
Poland	4.0	5.0	5.0
Slovakia	3.5	4.0	5.0
China (GDP)	11.5	10.0	9.5

Source: OECD

will do better than others in 1995, with the Polish economy growing by 5 percent, and the other two by 4 percent in 1995.

## ITALY: The Next Few Days Should Decide Fate of Berlusconi Government

Continued from Page 1

start of a re-election campaign as an effort to hold on to power.

"The election campaign begins tomorrow," Mr. Tatarella said.

In a speech in Milan that was broadcast on television on Monday night, Mr. Berlusconi urged his followers to take to the streets in a "great march for

liberty" if Parliament votes against him.

Italy's crisis has now reached the climax of almost three years of turmoil in which Italians have shed their corrupt-stained political old guard and tried in vain to find a new way of doing political business.

"We do not consider this crisis to be like the others," Mr. Ferrara said, referring to the

endless political horse-trading that marked postwar Italian politics. "There is no longer the ability to mediate the way the old parties did."

The immediate cause of the crisis is the decision by the Northern League — one of the three main elements of the government along with Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia and the neo-Fascist National Alliance — to seek new allies on the center-right and the left in an attempt to form a new government without new elections.

Umberto Bossi, the Northern League's tumultuous leader, has allied himself with the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communists, as well as with the Popular Party, a successor to the now defunct Christian Democrats — to muster a claimed 325 of the 630 lower house votes in favor of toppling the government.

It is not clear whether defections from Mr. Bossi's ranks could yet save the day for Mr. Berlusconi, Italian radio said. 45 League deputies had rebelled against Mr. Bossi, but many Italian analysts say those numbers may not be enough to save Mr. Berlusconi.

Even if Mr. Berlusconi wins in the lower house, though, it is impossible to see how his government can continue in its present form since the break between the two men now seems beyond repair. Mr. Berlusconi

may be calculating that new elections offer his best chance of political survival.

Mr. Ferrara described new elections as "the only way to clean the atmosphere" and said Mr. Berlusconi would demand to stay on as a caretaker until elections are held, clearly seeking to fight a re-election campaign with all the trappings of high office to support him.

To add to the complexities, a victory in the lower house could easily be canceled out in the upper house, the Senate, where Mr. Berlusconi does not have a majority.

If Mr. Berlusconi fails, he is constitutionally obliged to offer his resignation to President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, who must then decide whether to call elections.

Mr. Scalfaro, however, wants Mr. Scalfaro to authorize negotiations for a government based on his new alliance — without holding fresh elections in which his fortunes would be doubtful.

While the crisis plays out, financial markets have fled from the spectacle of a country so consumed with political insurgency that no one seems to be minding the store. The lira fell to a record low of 1,050 against the Deutsche mark on Tuesday, but the government's thoughts seemed to be elsewhere.

"The markets don't vote," said Mr. Ferrara.

## CHIPS: Intel to Replace Pentiums

Continued from Page 1

designers, scientists, and Wall Street program traders who make millions of calculations daily.

But the Silicon Valley company found itself under siege last week when IBM Corp., an Intel customer but also a competing chip producer, claimed the Pentium made more mistakes than Intel had admitted.

Although computer experts said IBM may have stacked its own tests of the Pentium to put the competing chip in the worst light, doubts about the accuracy of Intel's products touched off a handful of lawsuits, thousands of requests for replacements, and public ridicule of the company that has tried to establish its brand name as a generic term like Kleenex or Xerox with its campaign of labeling that a computer has an "Intel Inside."

Reversing his position, Andrew Grove, the Czech-born engineer who has made Intel perhaps the world's most innovative chip maker, admitted he had endured several troubled weeks because "what we view as an extremely minor technical problem has taken on a life of its own."

He issued a public apology and announced a no-questions-asked replacement policy, pledging to install the new chips at no charge. He said consumer complaints tipped the balance because of "what they saw as a high-handed policy of us deciding who needs a replacement."

Charles Boucher of Hambrecht & Quist, a San Francisco firm that specializes in high-tech companies, said that Intel

was "an engineering company that never had been a consumer company until now."

"Engineers like Andy Grove talk their own language, and when they have a problem, they fix it. That isn't always the way you deal with the public."

Indeed, an Intel spokesman unconsciously demonstrated how far the company still had to travel when he conceded Tuesday that the past few weeks in the company's history had been an "inflection point" — using a technical engineering term to describe a fundamental change. Microsoft did no better; its announcement referred to "beta testers," not bothering to define them as testers of products under development.

## Russia Runs Test On a New Missile

Agence France Presse

MOSCOW — The Russian military successfully tested a new intercontinental strategic missile on Tuesday as part of a drive to phase out Soviet-era weapons, the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

The Topol-M ballistic missile was produced entirely in Russia, making it a vital step in the development of Russia's post-Soviet missile forces, the agency said.

The Topol-M will gradually replace existing intercontinental missiles, which were designed by teams from the Soviet Union's various republics,

## RUSSIA: Tightening Noose

Continued from Page 1

Chechnya, which unilaterally declared its independence in 1991.

On the other side are arrayed no more than 13,000 Chechen fighters, armed with a motley array of weapons but determined to take to the mountains if necessary to fight a guerrilla war against Russia, much as their ancestors fought off subjugation by Russian czars for decades in the 19th century.

Many people have already been killed and wounded in the fighting, but exactly how many is unclear. The International Red Cross said Tuesday that about 1,000 people had been wounded in Grozny.

Russian officials said several days ago that 17 soldiers had been killed, but have not issued any casualty figures since then. The Chechens say that hundreds have died in Russian bombing raids, including 120 when residential buildings were hit in the overnight assault on Grozny on Tuesday. Those figures cannot be verified.

A Russian legislator and human rights activist, Sergei Kovalyov, who has stationed himself in Grozny to protest the Russian assault, said that he and his team had seen the bodies of at least 42 civilians killed in recent fighting.

According to the Russian minister for emergency situations, Sergei K. Shoigu, about nearly half of Chechnya's population of 400,000 people have fled in the last few weeks. 100,000 of them since Russia began its assault.

Mr. Kovalyov, the senior human rights adviser to President Yeltsin, demanded that Russia immediately stop all military assaults and appealed to the United Nations and Western countries to intervene, according to Reuters.

But Russian officials made it clear Tuesday that they would not tolerate any interference in a matter that they see as entirely internal. A Foreign Ministry official, Grigori Karasin, said that "attempts to attach an international character to the developments in Chechnya, to internationalize this internal problem in Russia," were improper.

## MUSEUM: Salute to Stilwell

Continued from Page 1

Jialing and Yangtze rivers. The old U.S. Embassy building, with its distinctive colonnade, is now a cafeteria for the nursing staff of No. 4 Hospital.

For all its low profile, the museum contains an impressive photographic record of General Stilwell and of China during the war. There is a visual chronicle of the enormous difficulty of constructing the Burma Road, built by the Allies over some of the world's roughest terrain to supply the Nationalists from India; the dangers faced by the fliers of "The Hump," who brought military cargo over the Himalayas while the Burma Road was under construction, and the glory of the "Flying Tigers," the American volunteer pilots who fought for the Nationalists.

There are curiosities that can only be donated to collections like this one.

One example is the photo of a grinning American flier named William Taylor posing for a snapshot with Mao Zedong after his plane was shot down in July 1945 and Communist guerrillas delivered him to Mao's remote base in Shaanxi Province.

From the standpoint of the Communists, however, the importance of General Stilwell was his interest in Mao's forces.

He dispatched a military observer mission led by a fluent Chinese speaker, Colonel David D. Barrett, who reached Mao's guerrilla base in Yanan on July 23, 1944.

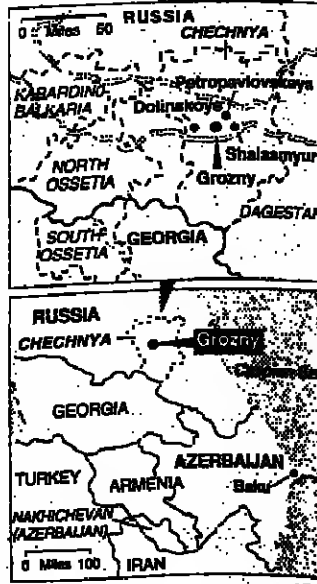
Colonel Barrett charmed the Communist commanders as they charmed him. The museum features one photograph of Kang Keqing, the wife of Mao's top general, Zhu De, presenting flowers to him.

The effusive diplomatic and journalistic reporting about the Communist forces was the basis for many recriminations during the American congressional anti-Communist inquiries of the 1950s.

But for General Stilwell, it was just a matter of who would fight the Japanese. He complained to his boss, General George C. Marshall, that if Generalissimo Chiang were allowed to control the flow of Allied weapons and ammunition into China, "you know who will get them," adding, "You also know who will not get them."

"Somehow," General Stilwell argued, "we must get arms to the Communists, who will fight."

He was clearly unimpressed with the Nationalist leader, who preferred to be addressed by his formal title as "generalissimo." General Stilwell referred to him most often as "Peantut."



## FUMBLE: A No-Win Battle

Continued from Page 1

forces, with perhaps 1.5 million men, along with Interior Ministry troops can defeat the Chechen fighters, who are thought to number in the low thousands. The Chechens have no air force and few heavy weapons.

In part, the Russian troops' slow progress appears to reflect a genuine reluctance to take casualties or hurt civilians.

But the events of the last days, since Mr. Yeltsin sent tanks, troops and warplanes into Chechnya from three directions, have humbled the once proud Red Army and made a mockery of Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev's early boasts.

"It would be possible to resolve all questions in two hours with one parachute regiment," Mr. Grachev said on Nov. 27.

Chechnya, a mountainous, landlocked region 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) south of Moscow, declared its independence three years ago. Although no foreign governments recognized the claim, the Chechens — a proud and combative Muslim people who fiercely resisted Russian conquest in the 19th century — have been tweaking Moscow ever since.

Last summer, Russia began mounting covert operations against Chechnya, each ending in humiliating failure. So, on Dec. 11, Mr. Yeltsin sent some 13,000 troops into Chechnya and demanded a swift capitulation.

Instead, while officials in Moscow have offered daily assurances of quick victory, it has failed to materialize.

Some formations have refused orders to move forward for fear of harming civilians, but others have waltzed into fleeing refugees, according to reports. Interior Ministry troops killed nine civilians over the weekend and flattened their cars with armored vehicles, sources said.

While reporters have found morale high among some Russian troops, other units have vowed not to fight at all. Some soldiers have asked local citizens to burn their vehicles so that they will not have to fight, said Viktor Kurochkin, a member of Parliament.

Pavel Felgenauer, a military specialist for Sevodnya, wrote that most troops sent to Chechnya are young and untested in combat. The army and Interior Ministry troops, thrown together here, have not trained in joint operations.

But perhaps most difficult for the troops has been the lack of clear direction and planning at the top.

"The army is depressed by the lack of meaning and clarity in their duties," said Ella Pamfilova, a member of Parliament who just returned from the region.

While Mr. Yeltsin and his senior officials have repeatedly vowed to "disarm the bandits" defending Grozny, the senior military brass evidently mislaid Mr. Yeltsin on how easy such a task would be, a Western analyst said.

"I think they underestimated both the level of force required and the timetable," the analyst said. "When they bought off on a military solution, they bought off a real tough nut to crack."

The Russians are facing partisan warfare in mountainous terrain, with extended lines of communication and no easy way to resupply their troops. The fog, snow and short days cancel much of Russia's advantage in air power. The troops' reluctance to hurt civilians, including many ethnic Russians who live in Grozny, further complicates campaign, the Western analyst said.

## Egypt Seeks to Cut Cost Of Border Monitors

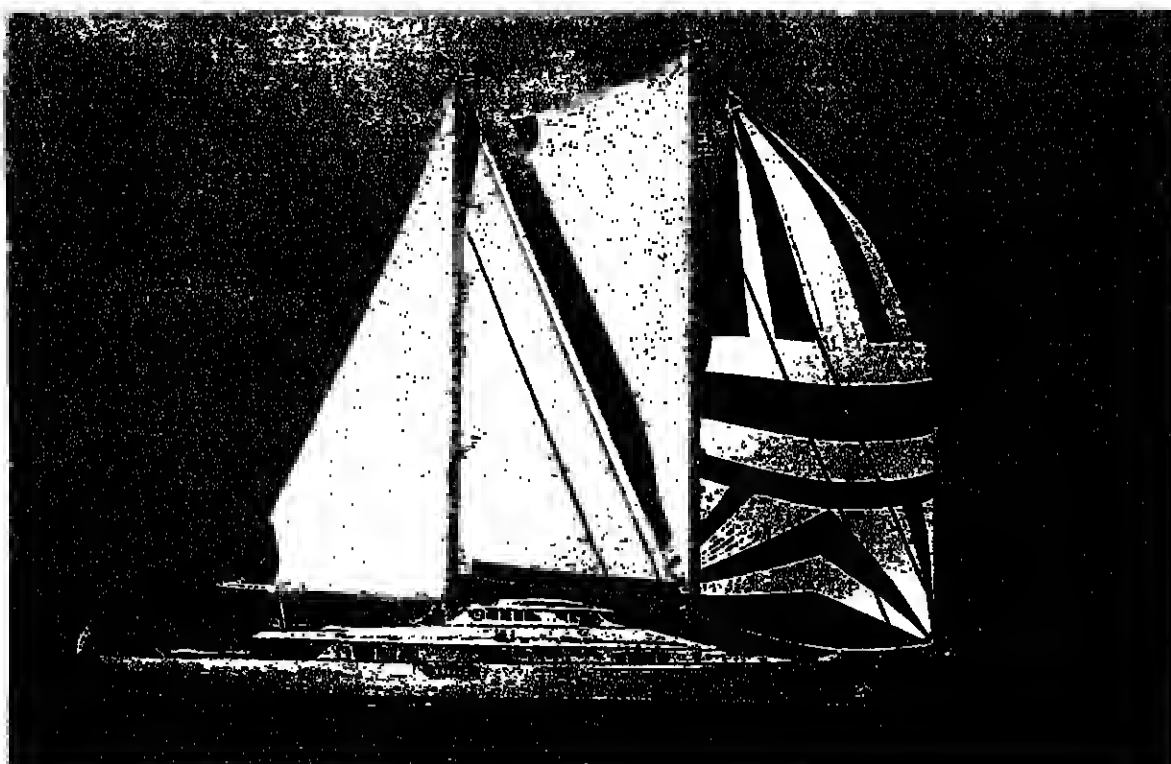
Reuters

CAIRO — Egypt wants to cut the costs of the multinational force that monitors the Egyptian-Israeli border, Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said Tuesday during a visit to Cairo by President Ezer Weizman of Israel.

"There is no problem with the multinational force," Mr. Moussa said. "It's just the question of the high expenses." Egypt, Israel and the United States split the costs, but Mr. Moussa did not say what they were. The United States provides the largest contingent, about 1,000 men.

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سكان الامم







## First, Get the Trademark

By Todd Krieger  
New York Times Service

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — In one scene, Macaulay Culkin screams deliciously as he rounds a turn in his very own backyard roller coaster. In another, the family butler opens wide the doors of the young billionaire's private fast-food paradise as his awe-struck friends look to him and say, "You have your own McDonald's!"

That's right: Richie Rich, the comic-book sensation of a generation back, has blasted out of retirement and onto the big screen. The trailer is everywhere in the United States these days, "Richie Rich" the movie opens on Wednesday and if all goes as planned, the merchandising flood linked to the trademark — from T-shirts to video games to fast-food tie-ins — will be unleashed.

Trademark — that's the word that really excites Jeffrey Montgomery, 30, the chief executive of Harvey Entertainment Co., which owns the Richie Rich character. He has watched huge marketing riches flow from films like "The Lion King" and "Jurassic Park" and wants to get in on the game.

And he seems likely to have a shot at it, considering the potent names attached to the film: the producers Joel Silver (best known for the "Lethal Weapon" and "Die Hard" movies) and John Davis ("The Firm" and the forthcoming "Waterworld," with Kevin Costner).

But it is Montgomery who is the driving force behind Richie Rich's rebirth. "Ask me if I'd rather have a studio with 10,000

employees or a trademarked character," he said, and "I'd take the character any day."

That has been his goal ever since he emerged from the University of Southern California film school in 1988. That was the year the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles were on the move, making their way toward their first film, which would earn \$51 million in its first two weeks, and that phenomenon gave him a vivid lesson in the riches to be found in hit characters.

Armed with a development deal with Columbia Pictures, he went on the prowl for trademark characters to base a film on. That search bore fruit at a dormant company called Harvey Comics Entertainment. Founded in 1939 by three brothers, Alfred, Leon and Robert Harvey, the company enjoyed a remarkable run from the mid-'50s to the mid-'70s, mixing comic-book publishing with animated television and product licenses.

AFTER buying the comic-book rights to characters like Casper the Friendly Ghost and Baby Huey, the Harveys went on to create their own characters — Richie Rich, Hot Stuff and Wendy the Good Little Witch. Yet as the brothers aged — they have all since died — they groomed no successors to manage their film and publishing library. By the early '80s, revenues had almost dried up.

Enter Montgomery, his head dancing with visions. After a call to Harvey's offices in New York City, he quickly realized not only that there was a possibility of getting film rights to a character but that the company could be bought outright.

So with \$4.5 million in promissory notes and \$3 million contributed by a college friend, Ahmad bin Khalid al Sand of the Saudi royal family, he bought it for \$7.5 million and moved it to California. To raise working capital, he sold a stake to MCA/Universal for \$3 million.

So now Montgomery is poised to make his leap to the big time. And he has a team that wouldn't be on board if it didn't smell success. Silver's films have grossed nearly \$2 billion, and Warner, which has built successful franchises around characters like Superman and Batman, presumably wouldn't put its formidable marketing, publicity and production resources behind a movie with an estimated budget of \$35 million without being confident that it can recoup its investment in box-office receipts and video rentals.

Moreover, another character from the Harvey archives is set for the star treatment, too. The same production team that spearheaded "Jurassic Park" — Amblin Productions, headed by Steven Spielberg, and Industrial Light and Magic, George Lucas's special-effects company — will bring the ghostly Casper to life again in a film set to open on Memorial Day. In "Casper," which uses complex 3-D technology, the friendly ghost will interact with live actors just as cartoon characters did in "Who Framed Roger Rabbit?"

And perhaps most important for the long term, in November Harvey and MCA/Universal announced the creation of the Universal lot and devoted to creating new animated series and possible features based on Harvey characters.



Sian Reeves with the snowmen in Hans Christian Andersen's classic story, "The Little Match Girl," at the Lyric Hammersmith.

## Kushner Moves From America to Russia

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For those of us, and we are admittedly a minority, who believe that Tony Kushner's "Angels in America" is the most overhyped, over-hyped and over-the-top theatrical experience of the '90s thus far, his new "Slavs!" (at the Hampstead) comes as something of a relief. First, it runs only about 90 no-interval minutes, and second, it begins to suggest that from inside that windy,

### LONDON THEATER

sentimental, proselytizing giant a disciplined dramatist might be trying to make an exit.

"Angels in America" was a ghastly example of what can happen when an agenda takes over from an art. "Slavs!" on the other hand knows enough to let its audience do some of the thinking. It has no definable plot, but its theme is the collapse of communism over the last decade. Thus we get to meet the old granitic statesman, comradely caricatured by Peter Copley and Peter Bayliss, as well as the victims of Chernobyl and those trying to preserve some sort of faith in a corrupt and now defunct system.

Matthew Lloyd's sleight-of-hand production offers a series of sketches from current Russian life, or at least the Western perception of it. Kushner's characters are no longer in search of a Chekhov to give them meaning, just eager to explain to us, as though we were street-corner television reporters, how they got into this chaos and what if anything they plan to do about it. Kushner is not always sure whether he's writing social satire or political tragedy about a nation still torn between another hamburger franchise and the need to preserve its dead leaders' brains in bottles. But "Slavs!" is at least less of a mess than his subject.

The Donmar Warehouse follows its triumph 1983 "Cabaret" with another classic, angry Berlin musical in close-up on its studio stage. Sadly, however, that's where the similarity ends. Although "The Threepenny Opera" has been given some wondrous new lyrics by Jeremy Sams, a decision to move it back to the original London (of "The Beggar's Opera") and then update it to the coronation of 2001 leads, in Phyllida Lloyd's agile production, to a considerably uncertain mood.

True, "Opera" has always presented problems of time and place, but while Brecht brought it 200 years forward from John Gay to a fictional 1900 London,

Berlin seemed a more natural setting. Now, a futuristic London can offer a few good political jokes but no real frame, while giving "Mack the Knife" to Jenny alone (wonderfully though she is sung by Tara Hugo) inevitably diminishes the status of MacHeath, played here by Tom Hollander as a cockney rock star with murderous intentions.

The idea that he has a gay friendship with Simon Dormand's police chief is mooted, as Robert David MacDonald's new translation tries to make some sort of coherent sense of an always and deliberately ramshackle plot. But the truth is, sacrilege though this must be to Brecht/Weill fans, that "The Threepenny Opera" is now considerably the worse for wear. Nevertheless, a powerful cast and Gary Yershon's small band manage to hold the fort, while time and again Sam's savage new lyrics ("We'll help the foreigner to meet the coroner") suggest that at long last Brecht has found a worthy translator over here.

Neil Bartlett's inventively off-center new regime at the Lyric Hammersmith comes up with its first Christmas treat, Hans Christian Andersen's "The Little Match Girl," which now comes to us complete with a politically correct final message about the dangers inherent in

trying to set our parents alight during the festive season. Bartlett has commendably turned his back on the feast of Dickensian musical jollity and offers instead a traditionally chilly Nordic fable about poverty and injustice in the bleak midwinter. Sian Reeves is a heartbreaking waif, and Chris and Tom Britton offer a weird snowman partnership, but in the end the production is fatally undecided about its catchment area: children in search of seasonal fantasy, or jaded parents hoping for a better drama?

"The Mercury Workshop Revue" at the new Jermyn Street Theatre is a brave attempt to recapture a long-dead theatrical form, with bitter-sweet love songs alternating with satirical topical sketches, most of which fall very flat indeed. The songs, however, are something else: a haunting number about a divorced, single-parent father, and some anti-lullabies by Kit Hesketh-Harvey and James McConnell suggest that we still have the songwriting talent and now a new space in which to celebrate its cabaret appeal. All we need is a frame in which performers such as Janie Dee and Steven Pacey can work without having to stand around grinning self-consciously at the audience when not actually required center stage.

## Beethoven Days in Paris

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At 71, Wolfgang Sawallisch is the latest in the long line of distinguished graduates of a lifetime in German opera houses. After more than two decades as music and artistic director of the Bavarian State Opera in his native Munich, he has closed the door on the hurly-burly of theater life to become the music director — only the third since Stokowski — of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

He has been in Paris for his first, but not last, encounter with the Orchestre de Paris for a project hatched in the fertile mind of the late Pierre Vialon, the orchestra's administrative director. The plan, stretching over this and four more Decembers, is simply to do all the major Beethoven orchestral and cho-

ral works, culminating in 1998 with the Missa Solemnis.

Since this exercise is laid out in a generally chronological way, the first round has brought the first two symphonies, the violin concerto, the Triple Concerto, and a pair of overtures. The results sounded promising for the orchestra's health and showed the maestro — generally sober and emotionally reticent at work — in relaxed form, with performances rich in rhythmic vitality and dynamic subtlety, and the orchestra alert and responsive.

The 29-year-old Frank Peter Zimmermann was the poised and eloquent soloist in the violin concerto, while the Triple Concerto brought together Gerhard Oppitz (piano), Heinrich Schiff (cello) and Sergei Stadler (violin). But in these concerts of essentially early works, it was the dramatic intensity of the third "Leonore" Overture that gave a glimpse into the heroic future.

The final concert in this series was given at the Théâtre du Châtelet as part of a double collaboration between the theater and orchestra — part of the Châtelet's own ongoing Beethoven survey and as one of a series of youth concerts. The youthful audience was remarkably attentive for music that makes no concession, although the final oboes were accompanied by a couple of paper airplanes circling the auditorium.

In the Châtelet's other ongoing Beethoven cycles, Abdel Rahman El Bacha reached the "Appassionata" in his traversal of the piano sonatas, a performance of superbly controlled explosiveness, and Olivier Charlier and Brigitte Engerer made an elegantly matched duo in the violin-piano sonatas. Meanwhile, the Orchestre National de France has entered the sweepstakes with the first of five concerts this season, under Charles Dutoit, and Jeffrey Tate, that will cover all the symphonies.

After all, Paris was early on the Beethoven bandwagon, when the Orchestre du Conservatoire began playing his symphonies in 1828, a year after the composer's death.

## Helen Merrill: Waiting to Be Discovered

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Helen Merrill calls herself "one of the guys." Bud Powell, Bill Evans, Pepper Adams, Oscar Pettiford, Tom Harrell — you know, the guys. She's worried that it might sound pompous to say she sang with Miles Davis. But it's not a boast. She sang duets with Billie Holiday in Leonard Feather's house. These people were not icons, they were all in it together.

She speaks with a sensual hoarseness that comes from her pipes, not cigarettes and whiskey. "We had a lot of courage, we had that in common. Doing what we did when we did it wasn't easy." Musicians protected her "like their sister."

Quincy Jones cast a young Clifford Brown to play behind her on her first, eponymous, album in 1954. Brown, who died at age 25 in a car accident, had just toured Europe in Lionel Hampton's trumpet section and was about to form his seminal quartet with Max Roach. Forty years later, Merrill's latest album is called "Brownie." Brown's approval rating is almost too overwhelming to be true (so is hers) and for many years Merrill avoided singing the classic ballad "If I Remember Clifford" because she was afraid it might come across as "crass." She produced her tribute despite those fears.

Meanwhile "Helen Merrill" has sold close to 800,000 copies in Japan, where she lived for five years, learned the language and became a star. The song

"You'd Be So Nice to Come Home To" from that album is like a pop hit, audiences applaud the introduction. Gil "Sketches of Spain" Evans arranged for her. Linda Ronstadt copied Merrill's phrasing and inflection. The avant-garde composer La Monte Young described her as "not just the greatest of jazz singers — one of the greatest singers period." She's worked club dates in the Hamptons with Elvin Jones. Chick Corea accompanied her at the Village Vanguard.

She grew up Helen Milicetic in the Bronx in a family of Croatian origin. Around the house, her mother used to sing the sort of microtonal East European folksongs that inspired Bartók. Although she sang Jerome Kern too, her mother would never have dreamed of doing it in a

club. Merrill says she was "never interested in drugs" because "I didn't want to hurt my parents, and anyway I had no interest in that lifestyle. I guess, you could call me 'square.' Square as a person and one of the guys with the musicians. I was always just interested in music."

MERRILL is now married to the respected pianist-arranger Torrie Zito ("I get jealous when he writes a beautiful arrangement for someone else.") They live on East 83d Street near Lexington Avenue in New York City and move comfortably in the company of people with financial and political power who love jazz. After confronting her record company with lawyers, she began to receive royalties from her hit Japanese album.

Merrill is part of a community of singers including Annie Ross, Blossom Dearie, Morgan King and Carmen McRae. "We were all very different but very friendly. Billie was a little bit lofty but not really. Dinah Washington was a shoe freak and she used to reprimand me when I'd go on stage wearing my evening gown and forget to change my walking shoes."

She reflects that she used to "wear shades" but now likes to consider herself a "young person who wears glasses." Asked how she manages to keep looking so youthful, she laughs. "I told you. By not smoking that awful dope. I haven't been discovered yet so I have to keep a certain reserve of energy in case it happens one day."

In their own way, the author's conflicts are the same that her parents experienced and struggled to overcome. As the dramatic core of the whole, Berlin saga, they continue to fascinate and inspire, but that is not the book Barrett wanted to write, or indeed should have written. She has given us, instead, an invariably interesting, honest and personal memoir.

John Eaton, a pianist whose series on American popular composers has been broadcast on public television, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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### BOOKS

#### IRVING BERLIN: A Daughter's Memoir

By Mary Ellen Barrett. 320 pages. \$23. Simon and Schuster.

Reviewed by John Eaton

ASK your average citizen of the 1990s about the songwriter Irving Berlin and you're likely to hear something like this: "Let's see, didn't he write 'White Christmas' and 'God Bless America' and live to be 101?" He did indeed — and, said to say, this paltry list of clichés is about all that many people now remember of this brilliant and contradictory man, an American hero as improbable as he was totally real.

Fortunately, we now have two books, both published since Berlin's death in 1989. First came Lawrence Bergreen's splendid full-scale biography, "As Thousands Cheer," in 1992. And now there is this beautifully written memoir by

Berlin's eldest daughter, Mary Ellen Barrett.

His daughter reveals that her famous father lived his life in compartments. There was the songwriter, the "inexplicable, singular genius," largely uneducated, who invented the 20th-century American popular song. Then there was the millionaire music publisher and self-made entrepreneur. And there was the devoted husband and father. Barrett has a lot to tell us about this last category, and all of it bears out the truth that Berlin, unlike some show biz dads, was an unusually warm, affectionate and attentive parent.

The other amazing half of the Berlin story revolves around the author's remarkable mother, Ellen Mackay Berlin. In her opening chapter, Barrett has given us as intimate and complete a picture as we are likely to have of the celebrated Berlin-Mackay romance, courtship and marriage — events that rocked fashionable New York and made de-

lectable headlines in the mid-1920s. Defying her fabulously rich, Catholic and socially prominent father and thereby risking disinheritance, Ellen Mackay in 1926 eloped with Irving Berlin, an unacceptably Jewish immigrant songwriter.

Combining remembered conversations, letters and other family lore, Barrett skillfully lets this great American story unfold. In some ways this is the most satisfying chapter in the book, even though it involves events the author did not experience firsthand.

Throughout she displays amazing recall of the minutiae of her own childhood and adolescence, the various places the Berlins lived in New York and California, trips abroad and family gatherings. However, the deeper emotional issues are left largely to the reader's imagination. One can't help wanting to know more of the author's growing up in the shadow of anti-Semitism. As a child half-

Jewish and half-Catholic, the daughter of two celebrated people, she had one foot in the privileged world of New York's Brearley School and the other in a world peopled by Irving Thalberg, Sam Goldwyn and Ethel Merman.

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## In this Thursday's HEALTH/SCIENCE

### Reading Faces

Is the brain modular?



Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

### BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

#### FICTION

- | This Week                        | Last Week | Wks. on List |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. POLITICALLY CORRECT           |           |              |
| 2. THE COLD COUNTRY              |           |              |
| 3. WINGS                         |           |              |
| 4. DEBT OF HONOR                 |           |              |
| 5. INFERNO                       |           |              |
| 6. THE LOTTERY WINNER            |           |              |
| 7. GOD'S OTHER SON               |           |              |
| 8. DARK RIVERS OF THE HEART      |           |              |
| 9. THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY |           |              |
| 10. TALKING TO ANNE RICE         |           |              |
| 11. NOTHING LASTS FOREVER        |           |              |
| 12. THE GIFT                     |           |              |
| 13. THE CELEBRITY                |           |              |
| 14. MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER    |           |              |
| 15. SPENCERVILLE                 |           |              |

#### NONFICTION

- |                                         |  |
|-----------------------------------------|--|
| 1. DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN |  |
| 2. CROSSING THE THRESHOLD               |  |

- | This Week                                    | Last Week | Wks. on List |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. OLD OF HOPE                               |           |              |
| 2. JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES               |           |              |
| 3. BARBARA RUSH: A Memoir                    |           |              |
| 4. DOLLY                                     |           |              |
| 5. THE BOOK OF VIRTUES                       |           |              |
| 6. THE BELL CURVE                            |           |              |
| 7. THE HOT ZONE                              |           |              |
| 8. THE WARREN BUFFETT WAY                    |           |              |
| 9. BASEBALL                                  |           |              |
| 10. MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL  |           |              |
| 11. I WASN'T ALWAYS EASY, BUT I SURE HAD FUN |           |              |
| 12. ALL THE TROUBLE IN THE WORLD             |           |              |
| 13. ADVICE HOW TO AND MISCELLANEOUS          |           |              |
| 14. IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSE                 |           |              |
| 15. MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS  |           |              |
| 16. MAGIC EYE III                            |           |              |
| 17. THE BURBA GUMP STRIP CO. COOKBOOK        |           |              |

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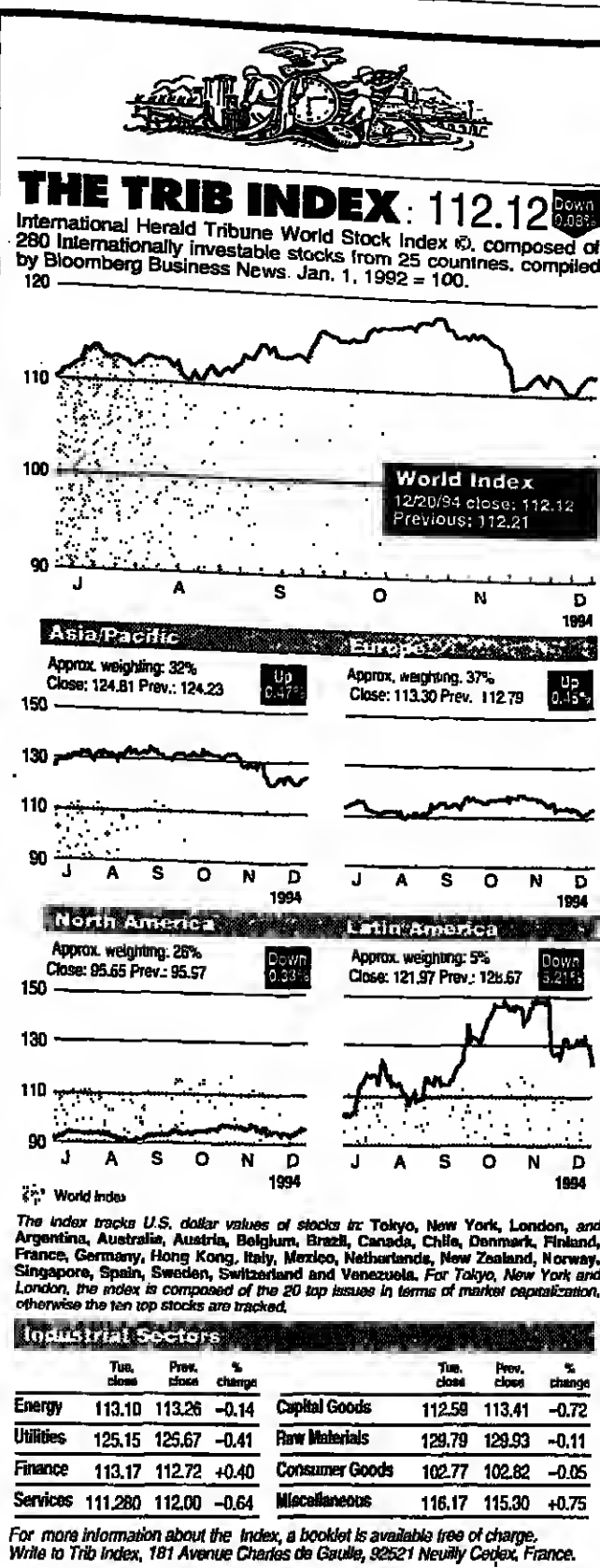
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Australia	001-800-368-4663	Dominican Republic	001-800-368-4663	Iceland	00354-55-877	Mongolia	00376-111-111
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Barbados	001-800-368-4663	Greece	0030-21-234-567	Israel	00972-3-234-567	Norway	0047-22-234-567
Belize	00501-234-567	Hong Kong	00852-234-567	Italy	0039-6-234-567	Poland	0048-22-234-567
Bermuda	001-800-368-4663	Hungary	0036-1-234-567	Japan	0081-3-234-567	Romania	0040-21-234-567
Bhutan	00975-234-567	India	0091-11-234-567	Korea	0082-2-234-567	Russia	007-495-234-567
Bolivia	00591-234-567	Indonesia	0062-21-234-567	Kuwait	00965-234-567	Saudi Arabia	00966-234-567
Brazil	0055-11-234-567	Iran	0098-21-234-567	Lebanon	00961-3-234-567	Senegal	00221-234-567
British Virgin Islands	001-800-368-4663	Israel	00972-3-234-567	Lithuania	00370-7-234-567	Singapore	0065-4-234-567
Bulgaria	00359-234-567	Italy	0039-6-234-567	Latvia	00371-7-234-567	South Africa	0027-11-234-567
Canada	1-800-368-4663	Japan	0081-3-234-567	Lebanon	00961-3-234-567	Spain	0034-9-234-567
Chile	0056-2-234-567	Korea	0082-2-234-567	Libya	00218-234-567	Sweden	0046-8-234-567
China	0086-10-234-567	Kuwait	00965-234-567	Madagascar	00262-234-567	Switzerland	0041-1-234-567
Colombia	0057-1-234-567	Lebanon	00961-3-234-567	Malawi	00263-234-567	Taiwan	00886-2-234-567
Costa Rica	00506-234-567	Lithuania	00370-7-234-567	Mali	00223-234-567	Thailand	0066-2-234-567
Croatia	00385-1-234-567	Latvia	00371-7-234-567	Moldova	00373-222-187	Turkey	0090-312-234-567

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## GATT Rescues Glaxo's Star Drug

**LONDON** — Shares of Glaxo PLC surged to a 9-month high Tuesday after the company said its patent for the blockbuster anti-ulcer drug Zantac would be extended in accordance with provisions in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Glaxo said its U.S. patent for ranitidine hydrochloride, the active ingredient in Zantac, would be extended to July 25, 1997, from an original expiration date of Dec. 5, 1995. This could mean nearly \$5 billion in additional U.S. sales for the Zantac drug maker.

Zantac, the world's best-selling prescription drug, generated U.S. sales of \$2.1 billion (\$3.28 billion) in the 1994 fiscal year, accounting for 37 percent of the company's total 1994 revenue.

Glaxo said the company expected to benefit from the change in the American patent laws due to its "significant U.S. sales," but said the total gain was still unknown.

Shares in the company closed 23 pence higher, or 3.6 percent, at 662 pence. Glaxo American depositary receipts were quoted in late trading up 75 cents, at \$20.50.

"This improves Glaxo's fundamentals — reducing one large element of risk," said Franc Gregory, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets. "It brings in a minimum protection of 18 months."

Mr. Gregory said the new patent provision will give Glaxo protection from the rival drug makers Genpharm International Inc., Novopharm Ltd. and Geneva Pharmaceuticals Inc., which are already developing generic forms of the ulcer medicine.

Shares in the company closed 23 pence higher, or 3.6 percent, at 662 pence. Glaxo American depositary receipts were quoted in late trading up 75 cents, at \$20.50.

See GLAXO, Page 11

## France Keeps Swatch Car German Unions Fail to Unwind Plans

**By Brandon Mitchener**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**FRANKFURT** — Ignoring protests from German organized labor and local politicians, Daimler-Benz and Switzerland's SMH announced Tuesday that they would build their new two-passenger Swatchmobile town car in France.

Daimler called the French area of Sarreguemines-Hamhach, on the border with Germany's Saarland state, "an ideal production site" that offered "favorable logistics, significantly lower labor costs and greater flexibility in production."

The first cars, which the Mercedes chairman, Dietrich Werner, described as a "specialized city car," are scheduled to leave the assembly line in 1997 and sell for "well below" 20,000 Deutsche marks (about \$12,500). "We're defining a completely new market segment with enormous growth potential," Mr. Werner said.

Daimler's Mercedes-Benz AG and the watchmaker Société Suisse Microélectronique & d'Horlogerie SA own 51 percent and 49 percent, respectively, of the venture.

But Erwin Teufel, the premier of the German state where Daimler and Mercedes are based, called the decision to build the Swatchmobile in France "a red alert for Germany," and the head of Mercedes's in-house workers

council, Karl Feuerstein, called it a "slap in the face of Daimler's German employees."

Though the final assembly of the car will generate only 1,900 of an estimated 9,000 new jobs overall, German union representatives have tried to portray the decision as a betrayal of German labor's recent restraint in wage negotiations.

Despite labor concessions, however, it is still considerably easier to operate a factory in three shifts, six days a week, in France than in Germany, according to Mercedes.

"There are 275 working days a year in France versus 242 in Germany, and the average French manufacturing industry employee earns 28 Deutsche marks an hour, the average German, 42 Deutsche marks an hour," said Christian Dau, a Mercedes spokesman.

Industry sources estimate that building the car in France instead of Germany will save Mercedes and SMH 80 million to 100 million Deutsche marks a year.

Mercedes and SMH have said that at least 3,900 jobs would be created in Germany and more than 1,000 in Switzerland, particularly in development and components manufacturing.

In addition to other geographical considerations, including subsidies, Daimler's chairman, Eberhard Reuter, has cited France's im-

See SWATCH, Page 11

## Microsoft Delay On Windows Hurts Shares

**By Lawrence M. Fisher**  
*New York Times Service*

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Microsoft Corp. said Tuesday its new operating system, Windows 95, might not be available until August, the third delay for a product it was originally supposed to ship this month.

The news sent Microsoft's shares skidding \$2.75, to \$39.875, in trading of 14.4 million shares, more than four times the daily average for one of the most frequently traded issues on any American exchange. Other software issues also fell, leaving the broader market with a loss for the day.

While some analysts lowered their estimates for Microsoft's 1995 financial year, which ends June 30, others said they had assumed revenue from Windows 95 would fall more heavily in the next financial year in any case.

Microsoft will face a choice of delaying the delivery date further or starting to take features out.

Microsoft did not release specific information about the problems in Windows 95, but it said they related to compatibility between the software and the wide range of hardware and peripheral products with which the program will have to work.

Microsoft said it had shipped the "second beta" industry jar-

See WINDOWS, Page 10

## U.S. Set Record In October Trade Gap With Japan

**WASHINGTON** — Consumer appetites for imported goods helped America's trade deficit with Japan set a record in October, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

The overall U.S. deficit on trade in goods and services widened 8.4 percent from a revised September figure, to \$10.14 billion. But the deficit in trade with Japan surged 24 percent, to \$6.66 billion, eclipsing the old record of \$6.40 billion set in October 1986.

Analysts said the deficit might widen further, partly because U.S. demand for imported goods was strong heading into the Christmas season.

Cynthia Latta, an economist with DRI/McGraw Hill Inc. in Lexington, Massachusetts, said, "Not only are Japanese goods costing more in terms of the U.S. dollar, but there are a lot of things that you just can't get anywhere else but from Japan," especially popular consumer electronics goods.

Microsoft could still take in more than \$1 billion in sales of Windows 95 in the product's first 12 months, they said.

Still, the news was a blow and underscored the fact that the sheer volume of errors to be fixed before the product is deemed ready for the public remained high.

Microsoft made its announcement at 6:30 A.M. California time, just half an hour after Intel Corp. said it was reversing its position on replacements for its defective Pentium microprocessor. While Microsoft officials insisted the two events were unrelated, both showed the challenge of making technology acceptable in consumer products.

"If you look at the bug count, and estimate how much code will have to be written, there's no way they could meet the shipping dates Microsoft was espousing," said Bruce Lupton, an analyst with Hambrecht & Quist.

"I wouldn't be surprised to see additional incremental de-

## BBC Can't Wait to Enter U.S.

**By Erik Ipsen**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — The BBC said Tuesday that it would offer its television news service in the United States beginning in February, putting it in head-to-head competition with Cable News Network in its home market.

The announcement, made in New York, represents an acceleration of the BBC's plans. Originally BBC Worldwide Television, the for-profit arm of British Broadcasting Corp., had planned to launch its news-based channel in the second half of the year.

That date was moved up to take advantage of a recent decision by the Federal Communications Commission, the regulator of the U.S. cable industry,

to allow cable companies to offer six new basic channels from the beginning of the year.

"We don't approach the U.S. market lightly," said Phil Johnson, a BBC Worldwide spokesman in London. "We will always be a niche channel in a market that is very well served and sophisticated."

As of the first of the year that market will also be served by another international news channel, CNN International. Until now, it has only been broadcast outside the United States. In London, a CNN International spokesman said the channel would have one million subscribers when it begins, mostly via direct satellite to home distribution.

It will also offer six half

hours per day in Spanish-language programming.

BBC executives refused to reveal what size audience they are aiming for. They insisted their channel, known as BBC World, will offer a less news intensive mix than CNN. It will include documentaries and lifestyle pieces. Initially it will offer one hour a day of programming created specifically for East Coast prime-time broadcast, a figure that is expected to rise to four to six hours a day by the end of the year.

BBC World will be distributed in the United States by International News Network, an offshoot of the Nebraska-based cable operator Cable USA. INN's chairman is Reese Schonfeld, the founding president of Cable News Network.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### The Way to an Auto Buyer's Heart

**By James Bennet**  
*New York Times Service*

**DETROIT** — Toyota Motor Corp. believes it may have hit on the right technique to get through to young people today: a combination of daytime television and free food.

Groping for a fresh way to promote the 1995 model of its small car, the Tercel, Toyota decided to try its first infomercial, testing a 28-minute advertisement in New York and Los Angeles during November.

Toyota was hoping for a way to make the Tercel stick out from among its numerous competitors, which include Honda's Civic, Chrysler's Neon and General Motors's Saturn. The results were so encouraging that last week Toyota began broadcasting the advertisement in 15 U.S. markets.

The infomercial features comments from unidentified young Tercel buyers and customers in dealerships describing what they are looking for, and from youthful Toyota product specialists describing features of the car. It also includes interviews on the street with young people, some of whom, Toyota said, were actors.

A highly caffeinated hostess, Molly Scott, periodically bounced into the picture to urge callers to telephone a

toll-free number for more information.

The infomercial proved to be a superb vehicle for reaching the target audience, 18- to 35-year-olds, said Irving A. Miller, corporate advertising manager for Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A. "They're a tough demographic to reach, and they also tend to watch televi-

sion, when they do, at off hours," he said.

Other carmakers have experimented with infomercials, but none has invested heavily in the format yet. As a result, the Tercel ad has the virtue of standing out from the crowd of 30-second spots showing cars racing through deserts.

While the effects of normal TV advertisements are hard to measure, Toyota started tracking the infomercial's results immediately. About 7,000 people in the two markets called to order more information during the three-week tests.

The Los Angeles test drew more responses than the one in New York, because in Los Angeles Toyota also offered a free "night on the town" to anyone who requested the brochure and then visited a dealer to test-drive a Tercel.

The evening out, the infomercial explains, consists of movie tickets and dinner for two at "one of America's favorite restaurants" — a Chili's Grill & Bar, in Los Angeles. Ads with the offer garnered twice the response of those without, so Toyota incorporated it in its general campaign. "They went for the burger every time," Mr. Miller said.

### Honda Tops U.S. Rivals

**WASHINGTON** — America's biggest exporter of cars is neither American, nor big. It is Honda North America Inc., which Tuesday became the only automaker to export more than 100,000 passenger cars in 1993 from the United States.

That put little Honda Motor Corp. in league with General Motors Corp., the world's biggest car company. The last year that GM shipped more than 100,000 cars abroad from the United States was 1981, when the company sent 125,661 passenger cars overseas. Through September of this year, GM had exported only 38,771 cars.

Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., the second- and third-largest U.S. automakers, have never had exports of 100,000 passenger cars from the United States.

Honda began making cars in Japan three decades ago, when its U.S. competitors were veterans. Honda started U.S. car production in 1982, becoming the first Japanese carmaker to do so. By 1987, Honda had come full circle, building in the United States and exporting to Japan and 35 other countries.

The decline of the dollar against the yen, which began in 1985 and made it expensive to manufacture in Japan, played a big role in that turnaround. Japanese carmakers currently hold about 24 percent of the U.S. market.

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	CHF	Swiss	Scand	Other
Australian dollar	1.28	2.75	1.15	1.15	0.63	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
British pound	0.75	1.63	0.63	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian dollar	0.75	1.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
French franc	0.016	0.35	1.00	1.00	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
German mark	0.005	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Italian lira	0.00001	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001
Japanese yen	0.007	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Swiss franc	0.75	1.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
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Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
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Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
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Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish krona	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swedish riksdal	0.13	1.35	0.75	0.75	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.1







## Money Growth In Germany Hits Target Range

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Growth in the money supply slowed in November, falling within the Bundesbank's target range for the first time this year, the German central bank said Tuesday.

The Bundesbank said annual growth of the M-3 measure, which includes currency in circulation and several kinds of short-term and medium-term bank deposits, slowed to 6.0 percent in November from 6.8 percent in October, just reaching the top of its target range of 4 percent to 6 percent.

The Bundesbank uses the money supply to detect signs of inflation and to help guide its management of German interest rates. The M-3 aggregate has been growing above its target range since 1990.

But economists said the central bank could only claim half a victory, pointing out that there was still enough surplus liquidity in the economy to fuel inflation.

Although money-market funds, which are relatively new in Germany, are just as liquid as the cash and bank deposits that make up M-3, for example, the Bundesbank has not yet included them in its M-3 calculations.

Thomas Mayer, an economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co., said M-3 would have grown at a 7 percent rate in November if money-market certificates were included.

Despite heavy speculation early this year that the Bundesbank would abandon its 20-year-old practice of setting targets for money-supply growth,

many economists now expect the bank to keep the target range unchanged at 4 percent to 6 percent for 1995.

Analysts said the latest figure was unlikely to trigger a cut in interest rates at this week's Bundesbank council meeting.

"If the Bundesbank is going to cut rates again, which I would say is now a 40 percent chance, they will wait for positive signs from the wage round next year," Armin Kayser, an economist at Swiss Bank Corp., said, referring to labor-management talks on wage increases.

The Bundesbank attributed the slowed growth in November to increased investment in long-term instruments.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

**VW to Post a Small Profit**  
Volkswagen AG said it expected to report a "small profit" for 1994, after a net loss of 1.94 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion) the previous year, news agencies reported from Wolfsburg, Germany.

VW said it expected parent-company sales to reach 42 billion DM, a slight increase from last year, and parent-company profit to rise to at least 100 million DM from 71 million DM in 1993.

The automaker said its SEAT unit in Spain and Skoda operation in the Czech Republic were the only subsidiaries that would not "take part in this positive development."

The company previously said only a "break-even" 1994 would result from its cost-cutting efforts and improved sales.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

## Russia Batters De Beers

### Maverick Diamond Sales Squeeze CSO

LONDON — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. on Tuesday reported a fall in sales of rough diamonds through its Central Selling Organization hurt by sales of Russian gems outside its network.

The South African company said demand in the first half of 1994 was buoyant but that the outbreak of plague in India and sales of Russian gems outside the Central Selling Organization, through which De Beers dominates the world diamond market, had hit revenue in the second half.

But the market for jewelry stayed resilient amid tough trading conditions, said the company. Sales of rough diamonds fell by 2.7 percent, in 1994 to \$4.25 billion, De Beers said.

De Beers has been fighting a running battle against the sales of Russian diamonds, which the industry estimated amounted to about \$500 million in the first half of the year. It has held talks with officials in Moscow over the persistent sales and the renewal of a five-year agreement that expires next year. The current deal commits Russia to sell 95 percent of all its rough diamonds through the Central Selling Organization.

Russia is the world's second-largest producer of diamonds, after De Beers, with a stockpile estimated at around \$5 billion.

After good demand in the first six months, the Central Selling Organization cut supplies in

the second half due to a buildup in stocks at diamond-cutting centers and concern on the profitability of cutting houses, said De Beers.

"Other factors which served to affect trade were the outbreak of pneumonic plague in India and continuing evidence of Russian rough diamonds being sold direct to the outside market," the company said.

The Surat area in western India, where the plague outbreak was centered, has the world's largest concentration of diamond processors, and the disruption there meant stocks had piled up.

De Beers said any significant pickup in overall diamond sales depended on the European and Japanese consumer markets. But it said retail demand in these areas was weak in local-currency terms, although there were signs of recovery.

The full year fall came after the Central Selling Organization sold a record \$2.6 billion of diamonds in the first half of the year.

De Beers said the performance of jewelry held up well amid the overall market fall, with retail demand in East Asia staying high and the United States showing improvement.

De Beers said roughly half of CSO diamonds go for industrial uses and 12 to 14 percent end up as jewelry. However, in terms of value the jewellery market accounts for up to 90 percent of the sales.

## Paris Offers Comptoir A Lifeline

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — The government and the state-owned insurer Assurances Générales de France unveiled a rescue package Tuesday for the real-estate financing company Comptoir des Entrepreneurs.

Under the plan, announced at a meeting of Comptoir shareholders, bad loans totaling 7 billion francs (\$1.3 billion) will be transferred to a company set up especially for the rescue, and Comptoir will receive 1.2 billion francs from the state and AGF in the next two years.

The plan could remove a shadow over AGF, which owns 29.7 percent of Comptoir, and clear the way for the long-planned sale of shares in AGF to private investors. Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery has said an AGF sale could go ahead in early 1995.

Analysts said the government's willingness to help Comptoir showed it was doing its utmost to speed the sale.

"The government seems to be moving to privatize AGF before CNP," Derek Elias, an industry analyst at Paribas Capital Markets in London, said before details of the package were revealed.

CNP, or Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance, is the other state-owned insurer due to be sold soon to the public, but analysts said the government had been discouraged by political problems surrounding that company.

Comptoir posted losses of 1.05 billion francs in 1992, 825 million francs in 1993 and 348 million francs in the first half of 1994. Chairman François Le-masson told shareholders that Comptoir's 1994 net loss was likely to be similar to last year's.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3000	2200
2100	2900	2100
2000	2800	2000
1900	2700	1900
1800	2600	1800
1700	2500	1700
1600	2400	1600
1500	2300	1500
1400	2200	1400
1300	2100	1300
1200	2000	1200
1100	1900	1100
1000	1800	1000
900	1700	900
800	1600	800
700	1500	700
600	1400	600
500	1300	500
400	1200	400
300	1100	300
200	1000	200
100	900	100
0	800	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- French data revealed mixed signals as manufactured output fell 0.5 percent in October after dropping 0.4 percent in September, while household consumption rose 1.7 percent in November after it had fallen 2.5 percent in October.
- Anglo Irish Bank Corp. said it bought the loan portfolio of Irish Business Bank, the Dublin-based subsidiary of Britain's TSB Group PLC for 116 million pounds (\$176 million).
- Union Bancaire Privée, a major Swiss asset-management bank, said it would tighten its checks on clients after a U.S. money-laundering probe led to the arrest of one of its executives. Swiss police have frozen an account allegedly used to funnel drug proceeds and other funds.
- Groupe Danone said it bought 82.6 percent of Bolshevik, Russia's biggest biscuit manufacturer. The remaining stake is held by the company's employees and Russian investors.
- Kirin Brewery Co. said it reached agreement with France's Sanofi SA to acquire Barbet & Blanc SA, Sanofi's Spanish-based supplier of carnation flowers.
- Spain's gross domestic product rose by 2.3 percent in the third quarter from the figure for the like period of last year.

Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, AFP, AFP

## EU Money Chief Sees Currency Delay

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Union is likely to have to wait until 1999 to get its single currency because the necessary number of countries will not be ready before then, the head of the European Monetary Institute said Tuesday.

"I would say that while I would not rule out 1997 as a possibility, it does not seem very plausible because of the majority clause," Alexandre Lamfalussy told the European Parliament's economic and monetary com-

mittee, referring to the Treaty on European Union.

"But there is no majority clause in 1999, so that seems more realistic," he added.

Under the Maastricht treaty, a single currency may be created at the beginning of 1997 until 1999 only if a majority of EU member states meet the economic convergence criteria on inflation, currency stability, interest rates, debts and deficits.

Mr. Lamfalussy's views contradict those of the European

Commission, which said in its annual economic report this month that with a bit of effort, a majority of countries could meet the criteria in 1997.

He also said that creation of a single currency would not be possible unless EU unemployment was cut drastically.

"I find it difficult to imagine setting up a genuine monetary union and having it function properly with the high levels of unemployment we have now," he said. "They are very disruptive."

## NYSE

Tuesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

19 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
100	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	0.00
200	2.00	8.00	20.00	200	200	0.00
300	3.00	12.00	30.00	300	300	0.00
400	4.00	16.00	40.00	400	400	0.00
500	5.00	20.00	50.00	500	500	0.00
600	6.00	24.00	60.00	600	600	0.00
700	7.00	28.00	70.00	700	700	0.00
800	8.00	32.00	80.00	800	800	0.00
900	9.00	36.00	90.00	900	900	0.00
1000	10.00	40.00	100.00	1000	1000	0.00

19 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
100	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	0.00
200	2.00	8.00	20.00	200	200	0.00
300	3.00	12.00	30.00	300	300	0.00
400	4.00	16.00	40.00	400	400	0.00
500	5.00	20.00	50.00	500	500	0.00
600	6.00	24.00	60.00	600	600	0.00
700	7.00	28.00	70.00	700	700	0.00
800	8.00	32.00	80.00	800	800	0.00
900	9.00	36.00	90.00	900	900	0.00
1000	10.00	40.00	100.00	1000	1000	0.00

19 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
100	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	0.00
200	2.00	8.00	20.00	200	200	0.00
300	3.00	12.00	30.00	300	300	0.00
400	4.00	16.00	40.00	400	400	0.00
500	5.00	20.00	50.00	500	500	0.00
600	6.00	24.00	60.00	600	600	0.00
700	7.00	28.00	70.00	700	700	0.00
800	8.00	32.00	80.00	800	800	0.00
900	9.00	36.00	90.00	900	900	0.00
1000	10.00	40.00	100.00	1000	1000	0.00

## SWATCH:

France Wins Job

Continued from Page 9

portance as the company's second-largest export market as a factor in the company's decision.

"I have little understanding for seeing such decisions viewed through nationalist glasses," he said last week in Stuttgart. "Think of France's importance as a market."

The federal government apparently agrees. Germany is not particularly concerned because jobs will be created "on and around the border" between France and Germany, said Norbert Schaefer, a spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Across the border, meanwhile, Philippe Leroy, chairman of the Moselle regional council, told Agence France-Presse that "one could not dream of a better Christmas present" for a region that has lost 30,000 jobs over the past 15 years.

## GLAXO:

GATT Is a Tonic

Continued from Page 9

creation and challenging the company's patents in U.S. courts.

U.S. patent law changed when Congress ratified the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which stipulates that all patents for participating countries carry a standard duration of 20 years from the application filing date.

Patents in the United States previously were valid for 17 years from the time the patent was issued. In order to comply with GATT, the United States said it would honor patents for the longer duration of 20 years from the filing date or 17 years from the issue date of a patent.

While the law comes just in time for Glaxo, it comes too late for the rival British drug maker SmithKline Beecham PLC. The U.S. patent on SmithKline's anti-ulcer medication Tagamet expired earlier this year.

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Blue Caribbean Building - P.O. Box 577  
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Panama City, 14th, December 1994

## Banknote Firm Bids to Grow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — De La Rue PLC, the world's leading banknote printer, said Tuesday it was making a friendly bid worth \$682 million (\$1.06 billion) for Portals Group PLC, which specializes in paper for banknotes and passports.

The companies had agreed to a takeover in May, but the deal was abandoned later that month. The concerns reopened negotiations this month.

De La Rue said it was offering cash and new stock worth £10.50 for each Portals common share, or a full-cash payment of £10.115 pence.

De La Rue fell by 16 pence, to 940, while Portals rose by 59 pence, to 1,024 pence.

De La Rue's chairman, Lord Limerick, said the acquisition would allow the development of world-class anti-counterfeiting techniques.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

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**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

N-O-P	
1.00	1.00
0.99	0.99
0.98	0.98
0.97	0.97
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0.81	0.81
0.80	0.80
0.79	0.79
0.78	0.78
0.77	0.77
0.76	0.76
0.75	0.75
0.74	0.74
0.73	0.73
0.72	0.72
0.71	0.71
0.70	0.70
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## Japanese Car Imports To Cool Torrid Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — The growth in sales of imported vehicles will slow in 1995 from this year's 49 percent surge but should still show a healthy 15 percent gain, a Japanese trade association said Tuesday.

The Japan Automobile Importers Association forecast that 345,000 imported vehicles would be sold in 1995, breaking this year's record for sales, estimated at 300,000.

Sales of imported cars, trucks and buses have been rising for 13 months, largely because the strong yen makes imported cars inexpensive and because many Japanese dealerships now are selling foreign cars.

"We're seeing more Japanese manufacturers either encourage or allow their affiliated dealers to handle other manufacturers' car lines," said Andrew Blair-Smith, an analyst at the brokerage concern Barclays de Zoete Wedd. As an example, he said, this means "you will see more Fords sold through Nissan dealerships."

Sales of Japanese cars also are rising, as the market began to recover this summer from a three-year slump. Consumer spending is expected to increase next year, the association said.

partly because of an income-tax rebate.

The projection for 1995 is based on persistent strong demand for recreational vehicles and for inexpensive models. The higher end of the market will remain difficult but is likely to rise along with Japan's economy, the association said.

Still, foreign cars, with a 6 percent market share, are rare

### Nissan Forecasts A Sales Rebound

The Associated Press

**TOKYO** — Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automaker, predicted Tuesday a turnaround in its sales and vehicle production, which have fallen this year.

Nissan projected a 12 percent rise in domestic sales in 1995, to 1.18 million vehicles, after an estimated 4.4 percent decline in 1994 from the previous year. Worldwide production was expected to increase 10.7 percent, to 2.9 million vehicles, after a 7 percent decline this year.

On Monday, Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's largest automaker, said it expected a 10 percent increase in domestic sales in 1995, to 2.24 million vehicles.

in Japan — a country that exports about 14 times as many cars as it imports. Moreover, one-quarter of the so-called imports are cars made overseas by Japanese companies. Honda Motor Co. has sold more imported cars in Japan this year than any other company — more than General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. combined.

Sales of foreign-made Hondas rose 65 percent in the first 11 months of 1994, compared with a year earlier, to 42,876 units. In November alone, Mercedes-Benz AG of Germany led all imports, followed by Honda.

Honda's Accord station wagon, which is enormously popular in Japan, is made only at Honda's factory in Ohio. The company started making the Accord wagon in the United States because it intended the model primarily for the American market. To Honda's surprise, however, its sales took off in Japan.

Sales in Japan by the Big Three American automakers, meanwhile, totaled only 31,017 units in the first 11 months. That was an 83 percent gain from a year earlier but still accounted for only 12 percent of the 269,568 cars imported into Japan. (Bloomberg, AFP)

## Tokyo Loosens Listing Rules For Foreign Firms

Reuters

**TOKYO** — The Tokyo Stock Exchange announced Tuesday new listing requirements for foreign companies, aiming to lure Asian firms to trade their shares in Tokyo.

"We had intended to relax the requirements to make them similar to those on the New York exchange," said the exchange's president, Mitsuhide Yamaguchi. "I believe the new requirements meet our intention." They will take effect on Jan. 1, he said.

The Finance Ministry separately said it has approved new requirements on corporate disclosure for foreign companies to help them trade their shares here, effective Jan. 1.

Current guidelines for the listing of foreign shares focus on industrialized countries' companies, which have been leaving the exchange in recent years partly because of the high cost of maintaining listings, industry sources said. Listings on the Tokyo exchange's foreign section are expected to fall to 91 by January from the December 1991 peak of 127, they said.

No countries from other Asian countries are now listed in Tokyo. The exchange has not officially barred the listing of Asian shares, but in the past it has rejected such companies through guidance to Japanese underwriters.

Major points of the new listing requirements for foreign companies are:

• Foreign companies will be able to trade their shares on the exchange even if they are not traded on exchanges in their home countries.

• Charges for appraising the eligibility of listing will be cut to 1 million yen (\$10,000) from the current 2 million yen.

• The initial cost of listing will be lowered to 2.5 million yen from the current 5 million yen, and the remaining cost of listing will be cut according to the number of

shares a company lists on the exchange.

• Minimum net assets required will be lowered to 10 billion yen from the current 100 billion yen. Minimum pretax profit will be cut to 2 billion yen for each of the three years before the listing from the current 20 billion.

• The contents of finan-

"We had intended to relax the requirements to make them similar to those on the New York exchange."

cial statements which foreign companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange must submit will be simplified. The number of items that need to be translated into Japanese will be reduced to cut costs.

• The minimum trading unit will be cut to 500,000 yen from the current 3 million yen to help attract investors.

• A new trading unit of 500 shares will be created in addition to the current units of 1,000, 100, 50, 10 and one share. The change in the trading units will be effective from Feb. 1.

### Jakarta Cuts Red Tape

Indonesia, long criticized for excessive red tape, has vowed to streamline licensing procedures after riding a record wave of foreign investment approvals this year, the Antara news agency said Tuesday in Jakarta, Reuters reported.

Industry Minister Tunku Ariwibowo, quoted by Antara, said Indonesia would also issue more reform packages in line with a free-trade agreement reached by Asia-Pacific nations last month.

## Lehman Calls Reply To Its Suit 'Ridiculous'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — Lehman Brothers Inc. on Tuesday rejected as "absolutely ridiculous" charges made against it by a state metals-trading concern in China that Lehman is suing.

The response to Lehman's \$52 million lawsuit over trading debts "betrays an active imagination but absolutely no understanding of the relevant facts," a spokesman for the U.S. securities house said.

Lehman last month sued Minmetals International Non-Ferrous Metals Trading Co. and its parent company, China National Metals & Minerals Import & Export Co. in federal court in New York. In a separate suit, Lehman sought \$44 million from an oil-trading company, China United Petroleum Chemicals.

Lehman said the Chinese companies had failed to meet their obligations after running up losses in foreign-exchange and swap transactions.

On Monday, Minmetals threatened to counter-sue Lehman, saying it had given the Chinese companies improper advice and had lured an inexperienced employee into improperly risky transactions.

The public exchange of remarks heightened a conflict between Beijing and the New York-based securities firm that some analysts say has helped to erode confidence in the Chinese business system. (Reuters, AFP)

### Arco to Explore Off China

Atlantic Richfield Co. will explore for oil and gas near China's largest gas field in the South China Sea, Bloomberg Business News reported.

An agreement between the U.S. oil concern and China National Offshore Oil Co. allows Arco to explore a 510-square-kilometer (195-square-mile) area, Block 63-20, which lies 100 kilometers south of Sanya, a city in Hainan Province.

The block is near Yacheng 13-1, a huge gas field Arco discovered while searching for oil in 1983. Arco has contracts to pump that field's estimated 100 billion cubic meters (3.53 trillion cubic feet) of gas.

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	8,267.33	8,178.34	+1.09
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,183.46	2,185.19	-0.08
Sydney All Ordinaries	1,998.60	1,998.60	1,900.00	+0.07
Tokyo Nikkei 225	19,406.98	19,406.98	19,270.85	+0.71
Kuala Lumpur Composite	966.19	966.19	957.25	+0.93
Bangkok SET	1,352.68	1,352.68	1,337.78	+1.11
Seoul Composite Stock	1,023.99	1,023.99	1,028.61	-0.45
Taipei Weighted Price	6,925.28	6,925.28	7,055.30	-1.84
Manila PSE	2,740.04	2,740.04	2,723.60	+0.60
Jakarta Stock Index	462.78	462.78	459.39	+0.74
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,830.50	1,830.50	1,927.39	-0.16
Bombay National Index	1,858.12	1,858.12	1,858.35	-0.01

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

• Asiasat, a Hong Kong-based satellite company, postponed the launch of a commercial satellite, scheduled for next spring, for three months while scientists investigate the loss of contact with a similar satellite launched in September by AT&T Corp.

• Legend Holdings Ltd.'s net profit rose 21 percent, to 30.5 million Hong Kong dollars (\$4 billion), in the six months ended Sept. 30, as the Chinese personal-computer maker increased its share of China's rapidly growing market to 8 percent from 7.5 percent.

• Hong Kong's manufacturing industries received 40.9 billion dollars of foreign investment in 1993, up 10 percent from a year earlier, and the number of foreign companies represented in the territory was up 26 percent in mid-1994 from a year earlier.

• Taiwan said it had received a one-month record of \$8.6 billion of business orders from abroad in November. (Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AP, AFP)

### Seoul Firm Makes Deal With North

Reuters

**SEOUL** — South Korea's Ssangyong group said Tuesday that it has agreed to import cement from North Korea, the first direct North-South deal since Seoul lifted a two-year business ban.

A Ssangyong spokesman said the agreement was reached between the group's vice chairman, Lee Chou-bom, and North Korean officials during his trip to North Korea to discuss economic cooperation. Mr. Lee returned to Seoul on Monday after a five-day visit.

He led a 12-person team, the first South Korean business-

men to visit the North since Seoul banned practically all economic contact with it in late 1992.

Seoul last week allowed Ssangyong and five other South Korean companies to visit North Korea. In November, it lifted a ban on business trips to North Korea and allowed local companies to set up offices there.

Pyeongyang has rejected Seoul's proposals for talks with the South Korean government to facilitate economic ties but has indicated that it wants private-level business contacts with the South.

## China to Soak Up Cash With Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — Seeking to soak up cash that could fuel inflation, the Chinese government expects to increase its bond sales next year by up to 50 percent over the 1994 level, the official China Securities newspaper reported Tuesday.

The State Information Center, an arm of the State Planning Commission, forecast the government would issue a maximum of 150 billion yuan (\$17.3 billion) in Treasury bonds next year in an attempt to curb inflation to 10 percent and hold economic growth to 9 percent to 10 percent, the paper said. The nationwide inflation rate was 27 percent in November, while the economy is expected to expand by 11 percent to 12 percent.

Securities analysts said an issue that large, compared with 100 billion yuan this year and 30 billion yuan in 1993, would depress prices on China's infant securities markets and slow the economy by curbing consumer spending.

"I think the government will continue to soak up liquidity in ways it sees fit and that will probably depress the stock market," said Eliza-

beth Cheng, director of China research at James Capel & Co., Asia.

Chinese investors will continue to stash their money in banks rather than speculate on the stock market next year, the information center forecast.

In another development, China will issue international bonds in early 1995 to raise some of the \$3 billion in foreign funds it needs to build the Three Gorges power plant that will dam the Yangtze River, officials said Tuesday.

The dam, China's largest engineering project since the Great Wall, will cost 146.8 billion yuan, including inflation and interest costs, up from a basic price tag of 90 billion yuan, it was announced at a news conference.

China plans to raise 21 percent — or more than \$3 billion — of that sum overseas and is already in talks with Merrill Lynch & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley & Co. on details of issuing international bonds, the deputy director of the State Council Three Gorges Project Construction Committee said.

Other foreign funds would come from commercial loans. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

What a day. Lousy weather. A lousy stock-market. A terrible meeting. A dreadful traffic jam. And then, at last, something to smile about.

 Lufthansa

Welcome aboard.



**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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*[The page contains dense handwritten notes in German script, which are largely illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]*

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Chopard

GENÈVE  
*depuis 1866*

Les Bijoux

CHOPARD BOUTIQUES : GENÈVE • LONDON • PARIS • ROMA • WIEN • NEW YORK • DUBAI • HONG KONG •  
JAKARTA • KUALA LUMPUR • SINGAPORE • TAIPEI • TOKYO • AND LEADING JEWELLERS WORLDWIDE

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the parties involved and reviewing the relevant documents.

2. The second step is the collection of evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the parties involved and reviewing the relevant documents.

3. The third step is the analysis of the evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the parties involved and reviewing the relevant documents.

4. The fourth step is the preparation of the report. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the parties involved and reviewing the relevant documents.

5. The fifth step is the presentation of the report. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the parties involved and reviewing the relevant documents.

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
Population	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,300,000	3,350,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	3,500,000	3,550,000	3,600,000	3,650,000	3,700,000	3,750,000	3,800,000	3,850,000	3,900,000	3,950,000	4,000,000	4,050,000	4,100,000	4,150,000	4,200,000	4,250,000	4,300,000	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,450,000	4,500,000	4,550,000	4,600,000	4,650,000	4,700,000	4,750,000	4,800,000	4,850,000	4,900,000	4,950,000	5,000,000	5,050,000	5,100,000	5,150,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,300,000	5,350,000	5,400,000	5,450,000	5,500,000	5,550,000	5,600,000	5,650,000	5,700,000	5,750,000	5,800,000	5,850,000	5,900,000	5,950,000	6,000,000	6,050,000	6,100,000	6,150,000	6,200,000	6,250,000	6,300,000	6,350,000	6,400,000	6,450,000	6,500,000	6,550,000	6,600,000	6,650,000	6,700,000	6,750,000	6,800,000	6,850,000	6,900,000	6,950,000	7,000,000	7,050,000	7,100,000	7,150,000	7,200,000	7,250,000	7,300,000	7,350,000	7,400,000	7,450,000																																																																																	

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1912	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1912	Feb 1	10.00	110.00
1912	Mar 1	20.00	130.00
1912	Apr 1	30.00	160.00
1912	May 1	40.00	200.00
1912	Jun 1	50.00	250.00
1912	Jul 1	60.00	310.00
1912	Aug 1	70.00	380.00
1912	Sep 1	80.00	460.00
1912	Oct 1	90.00	550.00
1912	Nov 1	100.00	650.00
1912	Dec 1	110.00	760.00
1913	Jan 1	120.00	880.00
1913	Feb 1	130.00	1010.00
1913	Mar 1	140.00	1150.00
1913	Apr 1	150.00	1300.00
1913	May 1	160.00	1460.00
1913	Jun 1	170.00	1630.00
1913	Jul 1	180.00	1810.00
1913	Aug 1	190.00	2000.00
1913	Sep 1	200.00	2200.00
1913	Oct 1	210.00	2410.00
1913	Nov 1	220.00	2630.00
1913	Dec 1	230.00	2860.00
1914	Jan 1	240.00	3100.00
1914	Feb 1	250.00	3350.00
1914	Mar 1	260.00	3610.00
1914	Apr 1	270.00	3880.00
1914	May 1	280.00	4160.00
1914	Jun 1	290.00	4450.00
1914	Jul 1	300.00	4750.00
1914	Aug 1	310.00	5060.00
1914	Sep 1	320.00	5380.00
1914	Oct 1	330.00	5710.00
1914	Nov 1	340.00	6050.00
1914	Dec 1	350.00	6400.00
1915	Jan 1	360.00	6760.00
1915	Feb 1	370.00	7130.00
1915	Mar 1	380.00	7510.00
1915	Apr 1	390.00	7900.00
1915	May 1	400.00	8300.00
1915	Jun 1	410.00	8710.00
1915	Jul 1	420.00	9130.00
1915	Aug 1	430.00	9560.00
1915	Sep 1	440.00	10000.00
1915	Oct 1	450.00	10450.00
1915	Nov 1	460.00	10910.00
1915	Dec 1	470.00	11380.00
1916	Jan 1	480.00	11860.00
1916	Feb 1	490.00	12350.00
1916	Mar 1	500.00	12850.00
1916	Apr 1	510.00	13360.00
1916	May 1	520.00	13880.00
1916	Jun 1	530.00	14410.00
1916	Jul 1	540.00	14950.00
1916	Aug 1	550.00	15500.00
1916	Sep 1	560.00	16060.00
1916	Oct 1	570.00	16630.00
1916	Nov 1	580.00	17210.00
1916	Dec 1	590.00	17800.00
1917	Jan 1	600.00	18400.00
1917	Feb 1	610.00	19010.00
1917	Mar 1	620.00	19630.00
1917	Apr 1	630.00	20260.00
1917	May 1	640.00	20900.00
1917	Jun 1	650.00	21550.00
1917	Jul 1	660.00	22210.00
1917	Aug 1	670.00	22880.00
1917	Sep 1	680.00	23560.00
1917	Oct 1	690.00	24250.00
1917	Nov 1	700.00	24950.00
1917	Dec 1	710.00	25660.00
1918	Jan 1	720.00	26380.00
1918	Feb 1	730.00	27110.00
1918	Mar 1	740.00	27850.00
1918	Apr 1	750.00	28600.00
1918	May 1	760.00	29360.00
1918	Jun 1	770.00	30130.00
1918	Jul 1	780.00	30910.00
1918	Aug 1	790.00	31700.00
1918	Sep 1	800.00	32500.00
1918	Oct 1	810.00	33310.00
1918	Nov 1	820.00	34130.00
1918	Dec 1	830.00	34960.00
1919	Jan 1	840.00	35800.00
1919	Feb 1	850.00	36650.00
1919	Mar 1	860.00	37510.00
1919	Apr 1	870.00	38380.00
1919	May 1	880.00	39260.00
1919	Jun 1	890.00	40150.00
1919	Jul 1	900.00	41050.00
1919	Aug 1	910.00	41960.00
1919	Sep 1	920.00	42880.00
1919	Oct 1	930.00	43810.00
1919	Nov 1	940.00	44750.00
1919	Dec 1	950.00	45700.00
1920	Jan 1	960.00	46660.00
1920	Feb 1	970.00	47630.00
1920	Mar 1	980.00	48610.00
1920	Apr 1	990.00	49600.00
1920	May 1	1000.00	50600.00
1920	Jun 1	1010.00	51610.00
1920	Jul 1	1020.00	52630.00
1920	Aug 1	1030.00	53660.00
1920	Sep 1	1040.00	54700.00
1920	Oct 1	1050.00	55750.00
1920	Nov 1	1060.00	56810.00
1920	Dec 1	1070.00	57880.00
1921	Jan 1	1080.00	58960.00
1921	Feb 1	1090.00	60050.00
1921	Mar 1	1100.00	61150.00
1921	Apr 1	1110.00	62260.00
1921	May 1	1120.00	63380.00
1921	Jun 1	1130.00	64510.00
1921	Jul 1	1140.00	65650.00
1921	Aug 1	1150.00	66800.00
1921	Sep 1	1160.00	67960.00
1921	Oct 1	1170.00	69130.00
1921	Nov 1	1180.00	70310.00
1921	Dec 1	1190.00	71500.00
1922	Jan 1	1200.00	72700.00
1922	Feb 1	1210.00	73910.00
1922	Mar 1	1220.00	75130.00
1922	Apr 1	1230.00	76360.00
1922	May 1	1240.00	77600.00
1922	Jun 1	1250.00	78850.00
1922	Jul 1	1260.00	80110.00
1922	Aug 1	1270.00	81380.00
1922	Sep 1	1280.00	82660.00
1922	Oct 1	1290.00	83950.00
1922	Nov 1	1300.00	85250.00
1922	Dec 1	1310.00	86560.00
1923	Jan 1	1320.00	87880.00
1923	Feb 1	1330.00	89210.00
1923	Mar 1	1340.00	90550.00
1923	Apr 1	1350.00	91900.00
1923	May 1	1360.00	93260.00
1923	Jun 1	1370.00	94630.00
1923	Jul 1	1380.00	96010.00
1923	Aug 1	1390.00	97400.00
1923	Sep 1	1400.00	98800.00
1923	Oct 1	1410.00	100210.00
1923	Nov 1	1420.00	101630.00
1923	Dec 1	1430.00	103060.00
1924	Jan 1	1440.00	104500.00
1924	Feb 1	1450.00	105950.00
1924	Mar 1	1460.00	107410.00
1924	Apr 1	1470.00	108880.00
1924	May 1	1480.00	110360.00
1924	Jun 1	1490.00	111850.00
1924	Jul 1	1500.00	113350.00
1924	Aug 1	1510.00	114860.00
1924	Sep 1	1520.00	116380.00
1924	Oct 1	1530.00	117910.00
1924	Nov 1	1540.00	119450.00
1924	Dec 1	1550.00	121000.00
1925	Jan 1	1560.00	122560.00
1925	Feb 1	1570.00	124130.00
1925	Mar 1	1580.00	125710.00
1925	Apr 1	1590.00	127300.00
1925	May 1	1600.00	128900.00
1925	Jun 1	1610.00	130510.00
1925	Jul 1	1620.00	132130.00
1925	Aug 1	1630.00	133760.00
1925	Sep 1	1640.00	135400.00
1925	Oct 1	1650.00	137050.00
1925	Nov 1	1660.00	138710.00
1925	Dec 1	1670.00	140380.00
1926	Jan 1	1680.00	142060.00
1926	Feb 1	1690.00	143750.00
1926	Mar 1	1700.00	145450.00
1926	Apr 1	1710.00	147160.00
1926	May 1	1720.00	148880.00
1926	Jun 1	1730.00	150610.00
1926	Jul 1	1740.00	152350.00
1926	Aug 1	1750.00	154100.00
1926	Sep 1	1760.00	155860.00
1926	Oct 1	1770.00	157630.00
1926	Nov 1	1780.00	159410.00
1926	Dec 1	1790.00	161200.00
1927	Jan 1	1800.00	163000.00
1927	Feb 1	1810.00	164810.00
1927	Mar 1	1820.00	166630.00
1927	Apr 1	1830.00	168460.00
1927	May 1	1840.00	170300.00
1927	Jun 1	1850.00	172150.00
1927	Jul 1	1860.00	174010.00
1927	Aug 1	1870.00	175880.00
1927	Sep 1	1880.00	177760.00
1927	Oct 1	1890.00	179650.00
1927	Nov 1	1900.00	181550.00
1927	Dec 1	1910.00	183460.00
1928	Jan 1	1920.00	185380.00
1928	Feb 1	1930.00	187310.00
1928	Mar 1	1940.00	189250.00
1928	Apr 1	1950.00	191200.00
1928	May 1	1960.00	193160.00
1928	Jun 1	1970.00	195130.00
1928	Jul 1	1980.00	197110.00
1928	Aug 1	1990.00	199100.00
1928	Sep 1	2000.00	201100.00
1928	Oct 1	2010.00	203110.00
1928	Nov 1	2020.00	205130.00
1928	Dec 1	2030.00	207160.00
1929	Jan 1	2040.00	209200.00
1929	Feb 1	2050.00	211250.00
1929	Mar 1	2060.00	213310.00
1929	Apr 1	2070.00	215380.00
1929	May 1	2080.00	217460.00
1929	Jun 1	2090.00	219550.00
1929	Jul 1	2100.00	221650.00
1929	Aug 1	2110.00	223760.00
1929	Sep 1	2120.00	225880.00
1929	Oct 1	2130.00	228010.00
1929	Nov 1	2140.00	230150.00
1929	Dec 1	2150.00	232300.00
1930	Jan 1	2160.00	234460.00
1930	Feb 1	2170.00	236630.00
1930	Mar 1	2180.00	238810.00
1930	Apr 1	2190.00	241000.00
1930	May 1	2200.00	243200.00
1930	Jun 1	2210.00	245410.00
1930	Jul 1	2220.00	247630.00
1930	Aug 1	2230.00	249860.00
1930	Sep 1	2240.00	252100.00
1930	Oct 1	2250.00	254350.00
1930	Nov 1	2260.00	256610.00
1930	Dec 1	2270.00	258880.00
1931	Jan 1	2280.00	261160.00
1931	Feb 1	2290.00	263450.00
1931	Mar 1	2300.00	265750.00
1931	Apr 1	2310.00	268060.00
1931	May 1	2320.00	270380.00
1931	Jun 1	2330.00	272710.00
1931	Jul 1	2340.00	275050.00
1931	Aug 1	2350.00	277400.00
1931	Sep 1	2360.00	279760.00
1931	Oct 1	2370.00	282130.00
1931	Nov 1	2380.00	284510.00
1931	Dec 1	2390.00	286900.00
1932	Jan 1	2400.00	289300.00
1932	Feb 1	2410.00	291710.00
1932	Mar 1	2420.00	294130.00
1932	Apr 1	2430.00	296560.00
1932	May 1	2440.00	299000.00
1932	Jun 1	2450.00	301450.00
1932	Jul 1	2460.00	303910.00
1932	Aug 1	2470.00	306380.00
1932	Sep 1	2480.00	308860.00
1932	Oct 1	2490.00	311350.00
1932	Nov 1	2500.00	313850.00
1932	Dec 1	2510.00	316360.00
1933	Jan 1	2520.00	318880.00
1933	Feb 1	2530.00	321410.00
1933	Mar 1	2540.00	323950.00
1933	Apr 1	2550.00	326500.00
1933	May 1	2560.00	329060.00
1933	Jun 1	2570.00	331630.00
1933	Jul 1	2580.00	334210.00
1933	Aug 1	2590.00	336800.00
1933	Sep 1	2600.00	339400.00
1933	Oct 1	2610.00	342010.00
1933	Nov 1	2620.00	344630.00
1933	Dec 1	2630.00	347260.00
1934	Jan 1	2640.00	349900.00
1934	Feb 1	2650.00	352550.00
1934	Mar 1	2660.00	355210.00
1934	Apr 1	2670.00	357880.00
1934	May 1	2680.00	360560.00
1934	Jun 1	2690.00	363250.00

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*[The page contains dense vertical Chinese text, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]*

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## SPORTS

Cowboys Win,  
But Lose Smith

**The Associated Press**  
NEW ORLEANS — At first glance, the Dallas Cowboys appeared to march merrily to the last two Super Bowls and a 12-3 record this season.

But it's not easy, not even for the Cowboys.

Monday night, as the Cowboys beat the New Orleans Saints, 24-16, they saw Emmitt Smith, the league's leading scorer and the heart of their offense, limp off the field with a pulled hamstring. Then they held off a Saints rally when Darrin Smith grabbed his second interception, stopping a late drive.

Smith went down in the third quarter after slipping on the Superdome turf and pulling his left hamstring.

"I really don't know what happened," Smith said. "I saw a big hole and just wanted to get through it. My leg just felt like a gum pull, and that's it."

Dallas had already clinched the National Football Conference East title and the second spot in the conference playoffs, behind San Francisco.

It completes its regular season Saturday against the New York Giants. While the Cowboys are locked into the second seed position in the NFC, they could knock the Giants out

of playoff consideration, just as they did New Orleans on Monday night.

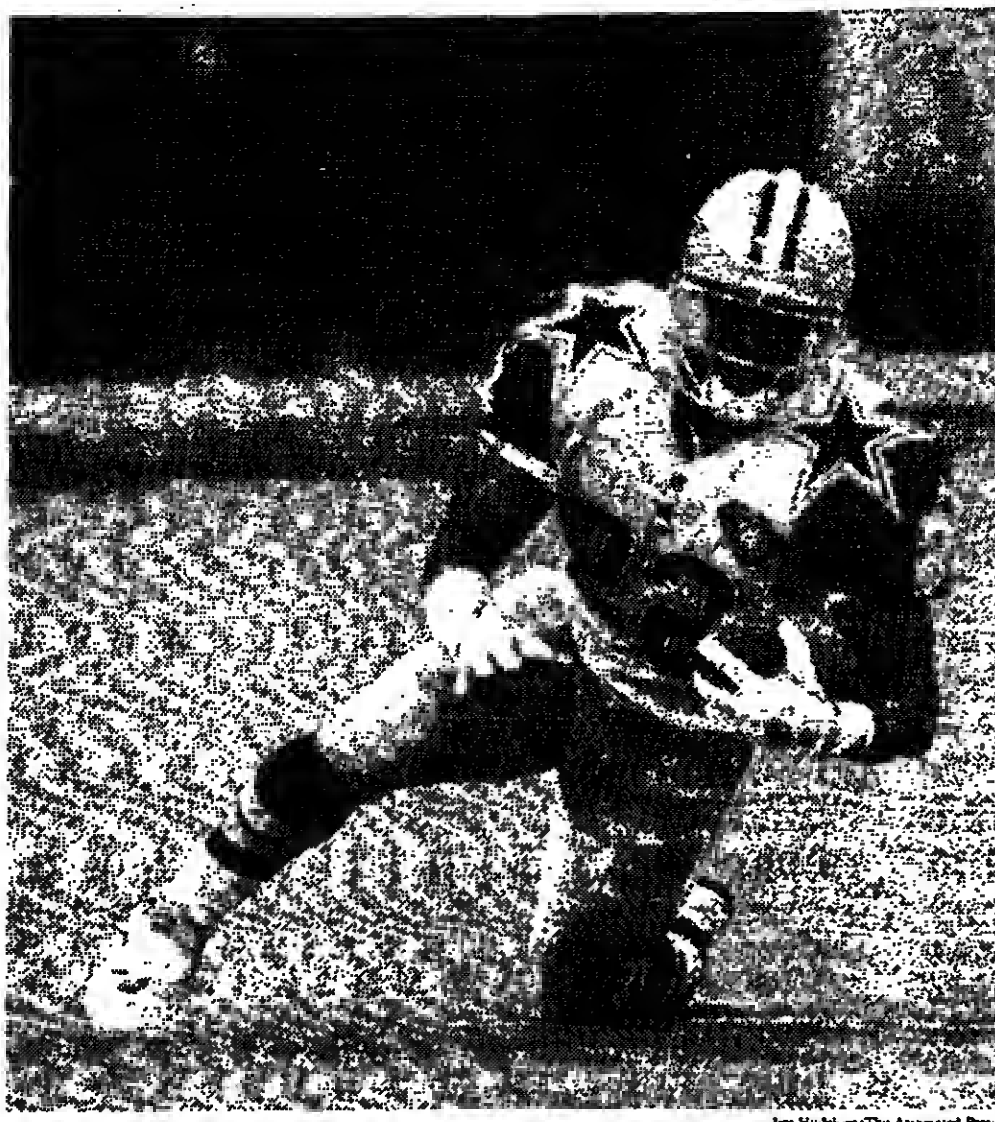
While the Cowboys worried about Smith and what his injury might mean to their chances of winning a third straight Super Bowl, the Saints (6-9) ensured their first losing season since 1986 by allowing two interceptions for touchdowns. New Orleans also had a defensive breakdown to open the second half that allowed Dallas to keep the football for 8 1/2 minutes.

Darrin Smith intercepted Jim Everett twice in the fourth quarter. He returned the first 13 yards for a touchdown to make it 24-9; the second stopped the Saints' final drive and ended their threat of tying the game.

Tony Tolbert's 54-yard interception return to opened the scoring for Dallas.

New Orleans had its chances. In the second quarter Wayne Martin tipped Troy Aikman's pass at the Saints' 32 and Darrin Conner grabbed it. Conner, a linebacker, sped down the sideline only to find Larry Allen, a 330-pound rookie tackle racing along with him.

Instead of a touchdown, the Saints settled for a 21-yard field goal.



The Cowboys' running back Emmitt Smith fell to the turf after injuring his hamstring.

## A Bit of NFL Playoff Clarity

## Postseason Lineup Begins to Take Shape

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

A week ago the National Football League postseason picture was a muddled mess of tedious scenarios. But it cleared up considerably over the weekend.

The 49ers, National Football Conference West Division champions, have home-field advantage throughout the playoffs. Pittsburgh, which clinched the AFC Central Division by beating Cleveland on Sunday, has home-field advantage in the AFC.

The Browns and Dolphins are in the playoffs. Dallas is the only team in the NFC to have clinched a berth.

There's a good chance that the other four playoff spots could go to teams in the NFC Central Division. There isn't a division champion yet and the Vikings (9-6), Bears (9-6), Lions (9-6) and Packers (8-7) can all make the playoffs by winning their last game.

The Vikings can clinch the division title with a victory over San Francisco on Monday night. They can also clinch the division title if they lose to the 49ers, provided Detroit loses to Miami and Chicago loses to New England. Green Bay can win the title if it beats Tampa Bay and the Lions, Vikings and Bears all lose.

If all four NFC Central rivals win, all are in, with Minnesota taking the division. If any of

them lose, they're in danger of being the Giants or Cardinals steal away the wild-card berth.

"I would rather be in our situation and have the pressure," the Packers' coach, Mike Holmgren, said of Saturday's game at Tampa. "To be able to go into the last game of the season with a chance to go to the playoffs if we win is good. Not every team can say that."

The Vikings might have the toughest task. They need a final-game victory to finish 10-6 and win the division. But that victory must come against the best team in the league, the 49ers, on Monday night, after everyone else has finished.

And if they lose, while the other three Central teams win, they could sink to fourth in the division, and out of the playoffs if Arizona beats Atlanta and Dallas beats the Giants.

Among the group of uncertain teams are one that lost seven straight (the New York Giants), one that has done almost all its winning behind a backup quarterback (the Chicago Bears) and one that seems to win despite itself (the Los Angeles Raiders).

"There's a lot of football left," said the Patriots' coach, Bill Parcells, who worked his miracles in New England much quicker than anyone — including, most likely, himself —

could have foreseen. "When you've been in the league as long as I have, you retain that thought. A lot of things can happen in a short time."

The Raiders, Chiefs and Patriots are vying for two wild-card spots in the AFC. Los Angeles and Kansas City play each other. There is still a way for the Patriots to win the AFC East division and a way they can get a first-round bye in the playoffs. New England can clinch the title with a victory over the Bears and a Miami loss to Detroit. The Patriots can even get a bye with a victory over Chicago and losses by Miami and the Chargers, who play Pittsburgh.

In Minnesota, there was optimistic oars on quarterback Warren Moon's injured left knee. The Vikings listed him as questionable for the 49ers after a magnetic resonance imaging showed only a strained medial collateral ligament in his left knee. Moon was injured when someone fell on his leg in the third quarter of Saturday's 41-19 loss to the Lions.

Privately, Moon was telling friends he intends to play Monday night. Publicly, he said: "It's an injury that depends on how I feel. We're just going to take it day by day and see exactly how much it tightens up." (NYT, AP, WP)

## SCOREBOARD

## NFL Standings

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

## East

W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
10	4	0	200	342	207
9	6	0	180	232	209
7	8	0	167	231	244
7	8	0	167	231	244
6	9	0	150	251	294

## Central

W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
10	5	0	200	282	197
9	6	0	180	232	193
2	13	0	133	243	374
1	14	0	107	282	342

## West

W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
10	5	0	187	344	272
9	6	0	180	294	238
8	7	0	167	210	247
4	10	0	100	278	284

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

## East

W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
12	3	0	260	454	233
8	7	0	180	334	275
8	7	0	180	334	275
7	8	0	167	278	279
5	10	0	133	294	371

## Central

W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
9	6	0	180	404	233
9	6	0	180	404	233
9	6	0	180	404	233
9	6	0	180	404	233
9	6	0	180	404	233

## West

W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
12	3	0	260	454	233
9	6	0	180	404	233
9	6	0	180	404	233
9	6	0	180	404	233
9	6	0	180	404	233

## Monday's Games

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## DENNIS THE MENACE

"SANTA ASKED HIM IF HE'D BEEN A GOOD BOY AND HE TOLD SANTA TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS."

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## PEANUTS

"I THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE NICE TO DROP A LITTLE NOTE TO SANTA CLAUS'S WIFE."

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## GARFIELD

"YOU KNOW, GARFIELD..."

"YOU KNOW, GARFIELD







## The New Political Weather Vane: The Best-Seller List

What a superb president he was, this amazing Ford. He even made his own toast! The old-timers said Jefferson was

Even without Clinton, the story can go on. Come on, everybody, let's do a Clinton on good old Newt! You too, Rush. Cheerleading is for wimps.

"For some reason, liberals are no longer able to talk about the world around us in a way that really speaks to people in their guts," says John M. Miffin, editor in chief at Houghton Mifflin. "But conservatives sure are." It's happening in Washington, Congress, and it's happening nationally on the best-seller lists.

Still not convinced? Check out the fate of Mr. Anti-Family Values himself, Marlon Brando. His \$5 million heavily hyped, years-in-the-making autobiography arrived with a clunk in September. Even slashing the price 50 percent hasn't helped resuscitate it. No one wants to hear Brando's opinions about the fate of the Indians. No one wants to read Peter Manos's weighty biography of him either. Instead, they want "The Bell



If you talk to the mavens of the New York publishing world, they say "The Bell Curve" is this year's great unread best-seller, following in the footsteps of Stephen Hawking's "A Brief History of Time," Allan Bloom's "The Closing of the American Mind," Paul Kennedy's "Rise and Fall of the Great Powers" and the novels of Umberto Eco.

Because the book concludes that Anita Hill was telling the truth about Clarence Thomas, it's perceived as "liberal." That's opposed to the "conservative" approach of David Brock, who penned "The Real Anita Hill" 18 months ago. Brock's book,

Whereas one thing that characterizes people who love guns is that they love to read about them. Especially after the last few years, they need to read something that reinforces their belief that owning a gun doesn't make you a homicidal maniac."

Princess Diana will visit Japan as a charity ambassador in early February, Buckingham Palace announced Tuesday. The trip will be her first major overseas tour since she announced she was cutting back on public engagements more than a year ago.

ten calls

*TrueWorld's Connections*

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